# THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

## AUGUST, 1776.

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A conciſe account of the BRITISH COLONIES in AMERICA. [xvii. 224. xviii. 21.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THIS government compriſes, according to the proclamation of 7th Oct. 1763 [xxv. 576.], 1. The iſle of Newfoundland, and all the iſlands adjacent to its coaſts, except thoſe of Miquelon and St Peter's, which are left in the poſſeſſion of the French; 2. The iſles of Anticoſti and Magdalen, in the gulph of St Laurence; 3. All the coaſt of Labrador, from St John's river to Hudſon's Straits. The ſoil of Newfoundland is barren, but the ſea proves an inexhauſtible mine of treaſure. The coaſts are full of harbours, very ſafe and commodious for the fiſhery. The chief town is St John, on the ſouth-eaſt part of Newfoundland.

CANADA, or the province of QUEBEC.

By the above-mentioned royal proclamation, this province is bounded on the E. by the river St John, and from thence, by a line drawn from the head of that river, through Lake St John, to the ſouth end of Lake Nipiſſing; from whence the ſaid line, croſſing the river St Laurence and Lake Champlain in the 45th parallel of north latitude, paſſes along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themſelves into the ſaid river St Laurence, from thoſe which fall into the ſea, and alſo along the north coaſt of the Baye des Chaleurs, and the coaſt of the Gulph of St Laurence, to Cape Roſieres; and from thence

thence, croſſing the mouth of the river St Laurence by the weſt end of the iſland of Anticoſti, terminates at the aforeſaid river St John. An act of parliament, paſſed in 1774, has extended the northern and weſtern limits of the province of Quebec, adding to its juriſdiction all the lands included between the northern bounds of New York, the weſtern line of Pennſylvania, the Ohio, the Miſſiſippi, and the ſouthern boundaries of Hudſon's-bay company.—The principal towns are, Quebec, Montreal, and Trois Rivieres.—Quebec is a city, the capital of the province, a fortified place, and ſtands at the confluence of the rivers St Laurence and St Charles, on the north ſide of the former: it conſiſts of an Upper and Lower Town, well built of ſtone, and contains 12 or 14,000 inhabitants.—Montreal is ſituated on a fertile iſland of the ſame name, in the river St Laurence, 60 leagues ſouth-weſt of Quebec: it conſiſts of an Upper and Lower Town, is well built, and populous. Near Montreal, on the river Richelieu, are two forts, Chamblee and St John.—Trois Rivieres ſtands at the confluence of three rivers which run into that of St Laurence: it is much frequented by ſeveral nations of Indians, for the purpoſe of trading; and there is a good foundery in its neighbourhood.—The five principal lakes, which communicate, are Lake Superior, 500 leagues in circuit; the Lakes Ontario, Erie or Oſwego, Huron, and Mihigan, all navigable by veſſels of any ſize, as well as their communications, except that between Lakes Erie and Ontario, where is a ſtupendous cataract, called *the Falls of Niagara*. The ſtream of this cataract is about a mile wide, divided by a rocky iſland in the form of a half-moon: the perpendicular height is 148 feet; and the noiſe may be heard at the diſtance of fifteen miles [xxii. 702.].—The chief river is the St Laurence, navigable from the ſea to Montreal; and which receives the rivers of Outaouais, Richelieu or Sorel, Trois Rivieres, Saguenay, Buſtard, and an innumerable quantity of leſſer ones.—The moſt remarkable Cape of the province of Quebec, and of the Gulph of St Laurence, is Cape Roſieres.

### Nova Scotia,

Is bounded on the N. by Canada, on the E. by the Gulph of St Laurence, on the S. by the Atlantic ocean, on the W. by New England.—Towns: Halifax, the chief town, is ſituated on Chebucto bay, where there is one of the fineſt harbours in the world, capable of containing 1000 ſhips in ſecurity, and very commodious for the fiſhery: Annapolis-Royal was formerly called *Port-Royal* by the French, but received its preſent name in honour of Q. Anne: its harbour, which is as commodious as that of Halifax, has the diſadvantage of a very difficult entrance: Lunenburg, a ſmall town to the weſt of Halifax: Canſo, another little town to the eaſtward.—*Capes:* Cape Sable, the moſt ſouthern point of the province, Sambro, Canſo.—*Bays:* The great bay of Fundy, with thoſe of Chignecto, St Mary's, Chebucto, Milford, Bayverte, Miramichy, and Chaleur bay.—*Rivers:* Riſtigouche, Nipiſſignit, Minaqua, St John's, and river St Croix, which divides the province from New England. The iſles of *Cape Breton* and *St John's*, in the Gulph of St Laurence, were annexed to the government of Nova Scotia, by the royal proclamation of 1763. The former, where the French had the fortreſs of Louiſburg, now in ruins, has ſeveral good harbours, and plenty of coals, but its inhabitants are very few. St John's iſland, ſettled by the Engliſh ſince the peace, has a fertile ſoil, and ſeveral good harbours: its chief place is Charlotte town.

### New England,

Is bounded on the E. by Nova Scotia, on the E. and S. by the Atlantic ocean, on the W. by New York, and on the N. by Canada. Boſton, its metropolis, is ſituated upon a peninſula, joined to the continent by a neck of land about half a mile long, ſixty yards broad. The town, which ſtands at the bottom of a capacious harbour, defended from the ſea by numerous ſmall iſlands, is nearly two miles in length, and half a mile in breadth: it had about 3000 good houſes, ten churches, and near 18 or 20,000 inhabitants; and was divided into twelve wards, each of which maintained a company of foot. At the bottom of the harbour is a noble pier, near 2000 feet in length, along which on the north ſide, extends a row of warehouſes. A light-houſe was erected on one of the iſlands, called *The Brewſters*, at the entrance of the harbour, as alſo a caſtle on another iſland, a mile and half from the town.—Cambridge has no regular ſtreets, but is remarkable for Harvard college, now turned into barracks.

New

New England conſiſts of the four following provinces; New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſet's-bay, Rhode iſland, Connecticut.

NEW HAMPSHIRE is not formed into counties, though laid out in townſhips: there are alſo but few towns; Portſmouth, Hampton, Litchfield, Dunſtable, and Exeter, are the principal, Portſmouth being the ſeat of government.

MASSACHUSET'S-BAY includes the following counties and towns.- *York* (formerly the province of Main): York, Kittery, Wells, Biddiford, Falmouth, Yarmouth, Brunſwick; with ſeveral forts.— *Eſſex:* Salem, Marblehead, Lynn, Andover, Brandford, Haverill, Saliſbury, Newbury, Ipſwich, Wenham, Gloceſter, Beverly, &c.—*Middleſex:* Cambridge (an univerſity), Charleſtown (burnt June 17. 1775), Concord, Lexington, Medford, Malden, Waltham, Woburn, Wilmington, Reading, Billerikay, Groton, Chelſea, Weſton, Stow, Marlborough, Sudbury, Sherburn, Natick, Holliſton, &c. —*Hampſhire:* Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Sunderland, Deerfield, Northfield, Narraganſet, Peterſham, Pentuſok, Springfield, Springfield Eaſt and Weſt, Sheffield, &c.—*Suffolk:* BOSTON, the metropolis of New England, Roxbury, Dorcheſter, Milton, Brantree, Weymouth, Hingham, Konohaſſet, Stoughton, Wrentham, Walpole, Bellingham, Medway, Medfield, Deadham, &c.—*Worceſter:* Oxford, Leiceſter, Sutton, Rutland, Old Rutland, Weſtborough, Mendon, Uxbridge, Douglas, &c.— *Ancient colony of Plymouth:* Plymouth, Abingdon, Duxbury, Marſhfield, &c.— *Briſtol:* Attleborough, Eaſton, Raynham, Bridgewater, Taunton, Dighton, Swanſea, Dartmouth, Rocheſter, Barrington, Rehoboth, &c.— *Barnſtaple:* Barnſtaple, Sandwich, Falmouth, Yarmouth, Harwich, Eaſtham, Silverſpring, Belingſgate, Truro, Chatham, &c.— *Duke's County*, or *Iſland of Martha's Vineyard:* Edgar, Tilbury, Chilmark, &c.— *Nantucket County and Iſland:* Sherburn, &c.— Beſides the above, the territory of *Sagadahock*, where, among other ſmall ſettlements, are two forts, George's Truck-houſe and Fort Frederick, alſo belongs to the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay.

The counties, &c. of RHODE ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATION are, *Providence:* Warwick, Coventry, Scituate, Glouceſter, &c.—*Briſtol:* Briſtol.— *Newport:* Newport (capital of the province), and Portſmouth.—In Rhode Iſland.— *Tiverton:* Fagland, and Little Compton.— *King's:* Richmond, Exeter, Kingſton, Greenwich, &c.

The counties, &c. of CONNECTICUT are,— *Windham:* Windham, Manſfield, Aſhford, Killingſley, Pomfret, Canterbury, Voluntown, Plainfield, &c.—*Litchfield:* Litchfield, Woodbury, New Milford, Kent, Cornwall, Sharon, Wiatiak, or Saliſbury, &c.— *Hartford:* Hertford, (the chief town of the colony), New Cambridge, Farmington, Hadham, Middletown, Glaſſenbury, Wethersfield, Willington, Somers, Windſor, Simſbury, &c.— *Newhaven:* Newhaven, Milford, Brentford, Guildford, Derby, Durham, &c.—*Fairfield:* Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, Stratford, Ridgefield, Newtown, Danbury, New Fairfield, &c.— *New London:* New London, Groton, Stonington, Norwich, Lime, Killingworth, Seabrook, &c.

The principal *Capes*, headlands, and points, of New England, are, Pemaquid and Small points, Cape Eliſabeth, Black Point, Porpus and Nidduck, or Baldhead Capes, York Nubbles, Lock's Point, Great Boar's Head, Pigeon Hill, Cape Ann, Nahant, Pullein's, Alderton, Marſhfield, Gurnet, Monument and Sandy Points, Murray's Cliffs, Sandy, Belinſgate, and Race Points, Cape Cod, Head of Pamet, Cape Malebar or Sandy Point, Gooſeberry Neck, Ninigret, Quakoragok, Watch, Black, Pipeſtaves, and Hemunaſſet Points, Sachem's Head, South, Long-Neck, and Eliſabeth Points, and Lion's Tongue; alſo Cape Poge, and Gay Head, in Martha's Vineyard.—The principal *Bays* are, Penobſcot, Kennebeck, Caſko, Sawko, Wells, the great Bay of Maſſachuſet's, Cape Cod bay (including Plymouth bay), Buzzard's and Narraganſet Bay. To theſe may be added the Devil's Belt, or Long-Iſland ſound, between that iſland and Connecticut, and Winipiſſioket Pond, in New Hampſhire. —The *Harbours* are, Winter, Piſcataqua, Cape Ann, Boſton, Konohaſſet, Scituate, Yarmouth, Slokum's, Newhaven, Ship, and Old Town (in Martha's Vineyard Iſland).— The principal *Rivers* are, Connecticut, Thames, Patuxet, Merrimack, Piſcataqua, Sawko, Caſcow, Kennebeck, and Penobſcot.

## NEW YORK,

Is bounded on the N. by Canada; on the E. by New-England; on the S. by the Atlantic ocean and New Jerſey; and

on the W. and N. W. by Pennſylvania and Canada. —— The chief counties and towns are,—*New-York* county, of which New-York is the capital. —*Charlotte* and *Tryon* counties border upon the Iroquois. —*Albany:* The chief place of Albany is an incorporated city, and carries on a great traffick with the Indians; Schenectad, or Schenectaddy, alſo an incorporated town.—*Ulſter.*—*Dutcheſs*—*Orange*: the principal town of which is Orange.—*Weſtcheſter* county includes Weſtcheſter (an incorporated town), Rye, Eaſtcheſter. The city of New-York ſtands on the ſouth point of Mahanatan iſland, formed by Hudſon's river. Ships of 500 tons may come up to the wharfs of the city, and be always afloat. It commands a fine proſpect of waters, the Jerſeys, Long and Staten iſlands, &c; and contains near 3000 houſes, divided into ſeven wards, and above 12,000 inhabitants.—— Several iſlands belong to this province; the principal are *Long Iſland* and *Staten Iſland*. The former of which is in length from eaſt to weſt about 120 miles, and, at a medium, about 15 broad. It is divided into three counties, viz. King's, Queen's, and Suffolk; and has no town of note. Staten iſland makes one county, and lies to the weſt of Long iſland.—Amongſt the fortreſſes of this province are, Ticonderoga on Lake George, and Crown-point at the extremity of Lake Champlain.—The *Capes* in New-York are, May, Sandy-Hook, and Montock Points.—The *Straits* are, the Narrows and Hell-Gate: it is extremly dangerous to ſail through the latter, which is about eighty yards wide, on account of the different rapid currents.—The *Rivers* are, Hudſon's or the North river (which runs through the whole province from north to ſouth), Mohawk, and Schochery. On the Mohawk is a large cataract, called the Cohoes, whoſe perpendicular height is ſeventy feet.

## New-Jersey, divided into East and West,

Is bounded on the N. by New-York; on the E. by the Atlantic ocean; on the W. and S. W. by the Delaware river and bay.—— The Counties and Towns in the Eaſt Diſtrict are,—*Middleſex*, which includes Perth-Amboy, New Brunſwick, Woodbridge.—*Monmouth:* Freehold.—*Eſſex:* Eliſabeth, Newark.—*Somerſet.*—*Bergen:* Bergen.—— The Counties and Towns in the Weſt diſtrict are,—*Burlington*, which includes Burlington, or Bridlington.—*Glocester:* Glocester.—*Salem:* Salem.—*Cumberland:* Hopewell.—*Cape May.*—*Hunterdon:* Trenton.—*Morris:* Morris.—*Suſſex.*—— Perth-Amboy, the principal town of Eaſt Jerſey, is delightfully ſituated, on a neck of land between the rivers Rariton and Amboy, and a large open bay.—Burlington, the chief town of Weſt Jerſey, ſtands on the Delaware.—— In theſe two towns the general aſſembly of both the Jerſeys ſits alternately, and the diſtinct provincial or ſupreme courts ſit reſpectively. In Brunſwick, which is nearly the centre of the Eaſt and Weſt Jerſeys, a college was eſtabliſhed in 1746 for the inſtruction of youth, by a charter from Governor Belcher, with power to confer all degrees, as in the univerſities of England.—— Cape May is the chief *Cape*, at the entrance of Delaware bay; Perth-Amboy the chief *Harbour*; Delaware, Rariton, and Paſaic, the principal *Rivers*.

## Pennsylvania, with the Counties on Delaware,

Is bounded on the N. by part of New York; on the E. by Delaware river, which divides it from New Jerſey; on the S. by Maryland; on the W. partly by Virginia, and partly by Canada.—— The counties and towns are,—*Philadelphia:* Philadelphia, German-town, Dublin, Francfort.—*Cheſter:* Cheſter.—*Bucks:* Newtown, Briſtol.—*Berks:* Reading.—*Northampton:* Faſton.—*Lancaſter:* Lancaſter, a town of 500 houſes.—*York:* York.—*Cumberland:* Carliſle, a town of 500 houſes.—*Bedford.*—— On Delaware:—*Newcaſtle:* Newcaſtle.—*Kent:* Dover.—*Suſſex:* Lewes.—— The city of Philadelphia, which was planned by the famous William Penn, is ſituated on a tongue of land, very near the confluence of the Delaware and Schuilkill rivers. It contains 3000 houſes, 18 or 20,000 inhabitants; and is diſpoſed in the form of an oblong, deſigned to extend two miles from river to river. The ſtreets are laid out in parallel lines, interſected by others at right angles; and are handſomely built, well lighted, and watched: a pavement of broad ſtones runs along each ſide for foot-paſſengers. The quays are ſpacious and fine, the principal one is 200 feet wide, and to this a veſſel of 500 tons may lay her broad ſide.—The principal *Cape* of Pennſylvania, is Cape Hiniopen, at the entrance of Delaware bay.—The Dela-

ware,

ware, Suſquehanna, and Schuilkill, are the chief *Rivers*.

### MARYLAND,

Is bounded on the N. by Pennſylvania; on the E. by the counties of Delaware and the Atlantic ocean: on the S. and W. by the Potowmack river, which ſeparates the province from Virginia.—— The counties and towns are, in the EAST DIVISION,— *Worceſter*, in which is Princeſs Anne Town.—*Somerſet:* Snowhill.— *Dorſet:* Dorſet, or Dorcheſter.— *Talbot:* Oxford.— *Cecil.*— *Queen Anne's County:* Queen's-town.— *Kent:* Cheſter. —— The counties and towns in the WEST DIVISION are,— *St Mary's*, in which is the town of St Mary's.—*Charles:* Briſtol.— *Prince George:* Maſterkout.— *Calvert:* Abingdon.— *Arundel:* Annapolis,—*Baltimore:* Baltimore.—*Frederic.*—— Annapolis, the capital, is a ſmall neat town, containing 150 houſes: the ſtreets are irregular, and not paved. It is ſituated on a peninſula formed by the river Severn and two ſmall creeks, affording a beautiful proſpect of Cheſapeak bay, and of the eaſtern ſhore beyond it.— The chief river, which is navigable, is Potowmack.—Cheſapeak bay includes many creeks, from which the province derives great commercial advantages by the convenience of inland navigation.

### VIRGINIA,

Is bounded on the N. E. by the river Potowmack, which divides it from Maryland; on the E. by the Atlantic ocean; on the S. by N. Carolina; on the W. and N. W. by the Apalachian mountains.—— The Counties, Pariſhes, and Towns, are, — *Norfolk:* Eliſabeth; chief town Norfolk.—*Princeſs Anne:* Lynhaven.— *Nanſemund:* Upper Pariſh, Lower Pariſh, and Chuckatuck.— *Iſle of Wight:* Warwick, Squeek, and Newport.— *Surry:* Southwark, and Lyon's Creek.—*Henrico:* Henrico, and Briſtol.—*Prince George* and *Charles:* Martin, Brandon, Wyanoke, and Weſtover.— *James:* Wallingford, Wilmington, Merchands Hundred, James city, and Williamſburgh.—*York:* York, Hampton, and New Pokoſon.—*Warwick:* Denby, and Mulberry iſland.—*Eliſabeth:* Eliſabeth.— *New Kent:* Bliſland, and St Peter's.— *K. William:* St John's.— *King's and Queen's:* Straton Major, and St Stephen's.— *Glouceſter:* Perſo, Abington, Ware, and Kingſton.—*Middleſex:* Chriſtchurch.— *Eſſex*, or *Rappahannock:* South Farnham, Sittenburn, and St Mary's.— *Richmond* and *Stafford:* North Farnham in the former; and St Paul's, and Overeverton, in the latter.— *Weſtmoreland:* Copely, and Waſhington.— *Lancaſter:* Chriſtchurch, and St Mary's Whitechapel.— *Northumberland:* Fairfield, Bowtreay, and Wiccomoco.—*Accomack:* Accomack.— *Northampton:* Hungers.—— Williamſburgh, the capital of the province, is ſituated between two creeks, the one falling into James, the other into York river; and contains 200 houſes. Here is a college, towards endowing which K. William and Q. Mary gave 2000l. and 2000 acres of land, with a duty of one penny per pound on all tobacco exported to the other plantations.—— The *Capes* of Virginia are, Henry, and Charles, which open a paſſage into the bay of Cheſapeak, one of the largeſt and fineſt in the world, being eighteen miles broad at its mouth, and ſeven or eight throughout a length of near 200 miles, which it runs N. up the country.— The principal *Rivers* are, James, York, or Pamunky, Rappahannock, and Potowmack: they not only admit large ſhips into the moſt inland parts of the country, but abound with ſo many creeks, and receive ſuch a multitude of inferior, yet navigable rivers, that Virginia is unrivalled for convenience of inland navigation; and it has been juſtly obſerved, that every planter has a river before his door.

### CAROLINA, divided into NORTH and SOUTH,

Is bounded on the N. by Virginia; on the E. by the Atlantic ocean; on the S. by Georgia, and the Cherokee Indians; on the W. by the Apalachian mountains, and the Cherokee Indians.—— NORTH CAROLINA is divided into the counties of *Anſon, Bladen, Beaufort, Brunſwick, Bute, Carteret, Carrituck, Craven, Chatham, Chowan, Dobbs, Duplin, Edgecumbe, Granville, Guilford, Hyde, Halifax, Johnſton, Mecklenburgh, New Hanover, Northampton, Orange, Onſlow, Paſquatank, Perquimous, Rowan, Surry, Tyrrel, Tryon, Pitt, Wake, Bertie.*— The principal towns are, Bath, Brunſwick, Edenton, Halifax, Hillſborough, Newbern, Saliſbury, Wilmington. Edenton and Newbern are the capitals of the province.—— SOUTH CAROLINA contains the counties and towns of *Berkeley:* Charleſtown, Dorcheſter, Shemtown.— *Colleton:* Jackſonburgh.— *Granville:* Beaufort, Port-Royal, Purryſburgh,

New

New Radnor.— *Craven:* Georgetown.— *Winyaw.*——Charleſtown is the capital of South Carolina; and vies with the firſt towns in America in point of ſize, elegance, and traffick. It is advantageouſly ſituated, at the confluence of the two navigable rivers Aſhley and Cowper; its harbour has a bar at the entrance, which excludes veſſels of more than 200 tons. ——The *Capes* are, Hatteras, Look-out, and Cape Fear, in North Carolina; Cape Carteret, in South Carolina.— The *Harbours* are, Roanoke, Pamlico, and Cape Fear, in North Carolina; the two former do not admit veſſels of more than fourſcore tons: Winyaw or Georgetown, Charleſtown, and Port-Royal, in South Carolina. Port-Royal, the beſt harbour in Carolinas, is capable of receiving the largeſt fleets with the utmoſt ſafety. The little town of Beaufort ſtands on the iſland of the ſame name, at the extremity of the harbour.—The *Rivers* are, Roanoke or Albemarle, Pamlico, Neus, Cape Fear, in North Carolina; Pedee, Santee, and Savannah, in South Carolina.

GEORGIA,

Is bounded on the E. and S. E. by the Savannah river, which divides it from South Carolina, and by the Atlantic; on the S. by St Mary's river; on the W. by the Creek Indians; and on the N. by the Cherokees. It is not yet divided into counties. The chief town is Savannah, about twelve miles from the ſea, upon the large river of the ſame name, navigable for boats 200 miles further to the ſecond town, Auguſta, which is ſituated upon a fertile ſpot, and ſtands very commodiouſly for the Indian trade. Between thoſe two places, and on the ſame river, are the towns of New Gottingen, Ebenezer, Abercorn, &c. Frederica is built in one of the iſlands which divide the Eaſtern coaſt, and whoſe numerous channels are very favourable to the navigation of ſmall veſſels.— The *Rivers* of Georgia, beſides the Savannah, are, the Little Hogohechee, Great Hogohechee, Alatamaha, Great Sitilla, &c. all navigable for boats a great way up the country.

FLORIDA, divided into EAST and WEST.

The Royal Proclamation of 1763 annexes the following boundaries to theſe provinces, viz. EAST FLORIDA is bounded to the Weſtward by the Gulf of Mexico and the Apalachicola river; to the Northward, by a line drawn from that part of the ſaid river where the Chatahouche and Flint rivers meet, to the ſource of St Mary's river, and by the courſe of the ſaid river to the Atlantic ocean; and to the Eaſtward and Southward, by the Atlantic ocean and the Gulph of Florida, comprehending all iſlands within ſix leagues of the ſea-coaſt. — St Auguſtine, the chief town, is ſituated upon the Eaſtern ſhore; and contains about 900 houſes, chiefly uninhabited. St John, the principal river of this province, is not inferior to any in America; veſſels may go up the river, almoſt as eaſy as down, for 200 miles.— WEST FLORIDA is bounded to the ſouthward by the Gulf of Mexico, comprihing all iſlands within ſix leagues of the coaſt from the river Apalachicola to Lake Pontchartrain; to the Weſtward, by the ſaid Lake and the River Miſſiſippi; to the Northward, by a line drawn due Eaſt from that part of the river Miſſiſippi which lies in 31 degrees North latitude, to the confluence of the rivers Flint, and Catahouche into the Apalachicola; and to the Eaſtward, by the ſaid Apalachicola river. The chief town is Penſacola, built on the weſt ſide of a bay receiving ſeveral rivers, in which ſhips may lie ſafe from all winds: it is the beſt harbour on this coaſt. To the weſt of Penſacola is the great bay Mobile, with ſeveral French ſettlements.

On Mr GARRICK's leaving the ſtage.

IN the ampleſt enjoyment of public favour, in the full maturity of his judgement, and while his faculties were in full vigour, GARRICK has left the ſtage. How ſhall we deſcribe to the reader, by what arts this man acquired and preſerved the applauſe, love, and admiration of the people?

He found the ſtage in a ſtate of declenſion when he made his firſt appearance at the theatre in Goodman's-fields. The ſucceſſors of thoſe excellent actors, Booth, Wilks, and Cibber, were far inferior to their maſters. A taſte for Shakeſpeare had been revived, it is true, by the encouragement of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of both ſexes; but for want of proper ſupport, that was daily wearing away. Nature was forgotten; ranting and vociferation ſucceeded to feeling and paſſion, and aukward geſture was ſubſtituted in the place of graceful action.

The only correct ſpeaker our playhouſes could boaſt of was Quin; but he was

utterly

utterly unfit for the great and animated characters of tragedy. He could neither expreſs the tender or violent emotions of the heart, though it muſt be confeſſed, that he gave force and dignity to ſentiment, by his well-ton'd voice and calm demeanour. His *Brutus* and *Cato* will be remembered with pleaſure, when candour would wiſh to forget his *Lear* and *Richard*.

Garrick ſaw the vaſt treaſures which genius had created, and which had, for ſome time, lain totally hid, or had ſcarce ever been full opened to public view. Shakeſpeare had united in Dramatic poetry, all that the beſt judges could deſire; ſentiment and paſſion, ſituation and character, poetry and moral. Like a hawk who flies directly at his prey, Garrick ſeized the moſt finiſhed and difficult parts of our great bard, and made them his own.

*Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *Richard*, and *Lear*, were revived with new luſtre, and frequently acted with uncommon applauſe to crouded audiences. But the univerſality of his genius could not be confined to any one ſpecies of acting; he ſoon reſcued *Abel Drugger* from grimace, and *Bays* from buffoonery and falſe ſpirit. In the ſpace of one winter, he repreſented above twenty different parts, almoſt all of them diſſimilar, in tragedy, farce, and comedy. Nothing was ſo high to which he did not ſoar, nothing ſo low to which he could not ſtoop. Such a prodigy attracted the notice of all ranks of people. The coaches of the nobility filled up the ſpace from Temple-bar to Goodman's-fields. Not to admire Garrick, would have argued not only want of taſte, but the groſſeſt ſtupidity. Thoſe who had ſeen the old actors, declared that this new genius had excelled the ableſt of them in the variety of his exhibitions, and equalled them all in their beſt acted characters. The only comedian who could claim any competition with him, was Betterton; for he equally excelled in the lover and the hero, in the man of humour, the fine gentleman, and the debauchee. But, to drop the diſcuſſion of a conteſt which it is ſcarce poſſible, at this diſtance of time, to decide, it muſt be univerſally owned, that no actor was ever ſo followed, admired, and courted, from his firſt appearance to his quitting the ſtage, as Garrick; and what was equally ſurpriſing and commendable in him, this prepoſſeſſion of the public in his favour, did not cauſe him to abate one jot of his diligence, or ſlacken his ardour to pleaſe.

Pope, who ſaw him at Goodman's-fields, told Lord Orrery, he was ſure that he would be ſpoiled, for he would have no competitor.

To delineate the various excellencies of this inimitable performer, is a taſk which muſt be reſerved for a genius equal to his own. A few ſtrictures, and a few looſe hints, is all I can pretend to give the reader.

His great aim in all his performances was to follow Nature; he never indulged the wantonneſs of his fancy, in ſtepping beyond her modeſty. Though every paſſion of the human mind lay before him, he chiefly excelled in the ſtronger and more violent tranſports of the ſoul. His love was elegantly and ardently diſplayed; but he had not that overflow of tenderneſs, that profuſion of ſoftneſs, for which a valuable and pleaſing actor has been greatly celebrated. In reſentment, anger, terror, rage, horror, and madneſs, it is impoſſible to give an adequate idea of him! he was unrivalled in them all! He excelled in all mixed repreſentations of grief and anger, fear and rage. In ſhort, the more complicated the paſſions became, the happier were his feelings, and the greater were the applauſes of his audience. The moſt difficult part in acting, both in tragedy and comedy, is the tranſition from one paſſion or humour to another; in this he was admirable, for Nature was equally and truly adhered to in both.

He was remarkably judicious in the choice of his character; he knew what his figure, voice, action, were beſt adapted to. In comedy he ſeems to have avoided the mere fine gentleman, as knowing that he is not marked by any peculiar characteriſtic. In tragedy, parts of dignity, or ſuch as Mrs Oldfield uſed to ſay were written with a lofty diſregard of Nature, he, very wiſely, ſhunned. Your *Alexanders*, *Oedipus's* and *Borgias*, had no charms for him: he was better pleaſed with ſhort parts, where a ſingle ſcene of genuine nature was finely touched; ſuch, I mean, as Luſignan, and Henry the Fourth.

When his great merit had raiſed him to the rank of a patentee and manager of a theatre, he had a moſt extenſive province to govern. He was at once called upon to ſhine as an actor, to pleaſe as a manager,

manager, and, what is ſtill more difficult, to adjuſt the ſeveral pretenſions of actors and dramatic authors.

His firſt care was, to reſtore Nature to her genuine rights. This end he thought would be beſt accompliſhed by reviving the long-neglected ſcenes of Shakeſpeare.

In looking over old Downs the prompter's liſt of plays in the reign of King Charles II. it is aſtoniſhing to ſee how few of this great Poet's dramas were repreſented at the King's and Duke's theatres, perhaps not above ſix or eight in a ſeaſon for the ſpace of twenty years. During the adminiſtration of the ſtage by Booth, Wilks, and Cibber, I can venture to aſſert, that ſcarce eight of Shakeſpeare's tragedies and comedies were acted in a year. Of the twenty-five genuine pieces of this author, Garrick annually gave the public ſeventeen or eighteen, ſometimes twenty.

It can be no reproach to this manager, that he was often obliged to ſacrifice his judgement to his profit. If the public will have its baubles and playthings, who can help it? Dumb ſhows, proceſſions, triumphal entries, pantomimical tricks, and every degradation of Nature, will ever pleaſe the million, and of ſuch all audiences are generally compoſed. The judicious few cannot ſtem the torrent of falſe taſte and vulgarity.

In diſtributing parts to the actors, he ſhewed a perfect knowledge of their ſeveral abilities, and often called forth latent worth to the emolument of the poſſeſſor. Among perſons of ſuch different tempers, with various competitions, jealouſies often ridiculous, and claims ill-founded, it was impoſſible for the manager to ſteer his conduct ſo ſmoothly as to pleaſe all. It is ſufficient, that on every occaſion he did juſtice to merit; that he took pleaſure in exerting every act of humanity and benevolence. Moliere was not more diſtinguiſhed for his fatherly affection to his actors than Garrick: he raiſed their ſalaries, relieved their diſtreſſes, and eſtabliſhed a perpetual fund to ſupport the aged and infirm. The tears of the actors on his leaving the ſtage will here be his beſt encomium.

In tracing his conduct reſpecting authors, I tread upon ſlippery ground. In doing juſtice to Garrick, I ſhould be ſorry to offend any gentleman who has had any diſpute with him, or has conceived a diſlike to the manager from the rejection of his play or farce.

To read the dedications and prefaces of a great number of dramatic pieces acted at Drury-lane, is to peruſe a variety of encomiums on the kindneſs of the manager to the author. It is certain, that from his great and comprehenſive knowledge of general nature, and his perfect acquaintance with the ſtage, no man was ever better calculated to ſerve the writer of a play than himſelf; and the various ſcenes, and even whole acts, which he has written for the ſervice of his friends, will bear evident teſtimony to what I aſſert.

That he has had ſome diſputes with authors, cannot be denied; but whether manager or writer was in the wrong, I ſhall leave to the judgement of others. Sure I am, that there never was a fafer manager than Garrick: when once he had eſpouſed a play, he never forſook it, but puſhed its ſucceſs to the utmoſt; nay, he often riſked the diſpleaſure of the town, to do full juſtice to the author.

As the merit of Garrick is very conſiderable, from the ſeveral ſpecies of writing in which he excelled, thoſe who have had the pleaſure to read his letters, muſt confeſs, that, in the epiſtolary ſtyle,

He is correct with ſpirit, eloquent with eaſe.

His epigrams have all the ſalt, ſatire, and ſpirited turn of the beſt epigrammatiſt.

His dramatic pieces are diſtinguiſhed for variety of characters, for humour, eaſy dialogue, and pointed ſatire. In them ſome folly of the times is happily pointed out and cenſured, ſome ridiculous faſhion is attacked and exploded.

His *Chalkſtone* and *Ogilby* are maſterpieces of characters. In no ſpecies of writing has he excelled more than in prologues and epilogues. They are univerſally acknowledged to be next in merit, if not equal to Dryden's compoſitions in that kind. In ſhort, they are the abſtract and brief chronicles of the times; a kind of hiſtory of the various predominant paſſions, humours, follies, foibles, and extravagancies of this good town for more than thirty years! They are an excellent companion to Hogarth's humorous prints, and Foot's comic characters.

I have now finiſhed my ſketch of this extraordinary genius, and ſhall conclude with the application of a line to him in his favourite author:

——Take him for all in all,
We ſhall not look upon his like agin.

LEONATO.

The

The History of Europe for 1775. [351.]

*British American colonies, continued.*

In the mean time, rough draughts of the two remaining bills relative to the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, as well as of that for quartering the troops in America, all of which were in agitation in England at the time that the laſt ſhips ſailed from thence, were received in Boſton, and immediately circulated throughout the continent. The knowledge of theſe bills, filled up whatever was wanting before, of violence and indignation in moſt of the colonies. Even thoſe who were moderate, or ſeemed wavering, now became ſanguine. The idea of ſhutting up the ports became common language, and to be conſidered as a matter of neceſſity. Nothing was to be heard of, but meetings and reſolutions. Liberal contributions for the relief of their diſtreſſed brethren in Boſton were every where recommended, and ſoon reduced into practice. Numberleſs letters were written from towns, diſtricts, and provinces, to the people of Boſton, in which, beſides every expreſſion of ſympathy and tenderneſs, they were highly flattered for their paſt conduct, and ſtrongly exhorted to a perſeverance in that virtue which brought on their ſufferings.

The people of America at this time, with reſpect to political opinions, might in general be divided into two great claſſes. Of theſe, one was for ruſhing headlong into the greateſt extremities; they would put an immediate ſtop to trade, without waiting till other meaſures were tried, or receiving the general ſenſe of the colonies upon a ſubject of ſuch alarming importance; and tho' they were eager for the holding of a congreſs, they would leave it nothing to do, but to proſecute the violences which they had begun. The other, if leſs numerous, was not leſs reſpectable, and tho' more moderate, were perhaps equally firm. Theſe were averſe to any violent meaſures being adopted until all other means were ineffectually tried; they wiſhed further applications to be made to Great Britain; and the grievances they complained of, with the rights which they claimed, to be clearly ſtated, and properly preſented. This, they ſaid, could only be done effectually by a general congreſs, as in any other manner it might be liable to the objection of being only the act of a few men, or of a particular colony. We, however, acknowledge a third party, which were the friends to the adminiſtration in England, or more properly thoſe who did not totally diſapprove of its meaſures; but their ſtill ſmall voice was ſo low, that except in a very few particular places, it could ſcarcely be diſtinguiſhed.

The more violent, who had not patience to wait for the reſult of a congreſs, entered into other meaſures. An agreement was framed by the committee of correſpondence at Boſton, which they entitled a ſolemn league and covenant, wherein the ſubſcribers bound themſelves in the moſt ſolemn manner, and in the preſence of God, to ſuſpend all commercial intercourſe with Great Britain, from the laſt day of the enſuing month of Auguſt, until the Boſton-port bill, and the other late obnoxious laws were repealed, and the colony of Maſſachuſet's-bay fully reſtored to its chartered rights. They alſo bound themſelves [xxxvi. 359.] in the ſame manner, not to conſume, or to purchaſe from any other, any goods whatever, which arrived after the ſpecified time, and to break off all commerce, trade, and dealings, with any who did, as well as with the importers of ſuch goods. They renounced in the ſame manner, all future intercourſe and connection with thoſe who ſhould refuſe to ſubſcribe to that covenant, or to bind themſelves by ſome ſimilar agreement, with the dangerous penalty annexed, of having their names publiſhed to the world.

The covenant, accompanied with a letter from the committee at Boſton, was circulated with the uſual activity, and the people, not only in the New-England governments, but in the other provinces, entered into this new league with the greateſt eagerneſs. It ſeems, however, that ſimilar agreements had been entered into about the ſame time, in various parts of the continent, and without any previous concert with each other, any more than with thoſe at Boſton.

Gen. Gage was much alarmed at this proceeding; to which its name, as well as its tendency, might poſſibly contribute. He accordingly [June 29th] publiſhed a ſtrong proclamation againſt it, in which it was ſtyled an unlawful, hoſtile, and traitorous combination, contrary to the allegiance due to the King, deſtructive of the lawful authority of the

Britiſh parliament, and of the peace, good order, and ſafety of the community. All perſons were warned againſt incurring the pains and penalties due to ſuch aggravated and dangerous offences, and all magiſtrates charged to apprehend and ſecure for trial, ſuch as ſhould have any ſhare in the publiſhing, ſubſcribing, aiding, or abetting, the foregoing, or any ſimilar covenant.

This proclamation had no other effect than to exerciſe the pens and the judgement of thoſe who were verſed in legal knowledge, by endeavouring to ſhew, that the aſſociation did not come within any of the treaſon-laws; and that the charges made by the Governor, were conſequently erroneous, unjuſt, and highly injurious. They ſaid, he had aſſumed a power, which the conſtitution denied even to the ſovereign, the power of making thoſe things to be treaſon, which were not conſidered as ſuch by the laws; that the people had a right to aſſemble, to conſider of their common grievances, and to form aſſociations for their general conduct towards the remedy of thoſe grievances; and that the proclamation was equally arbitrary, odious, and illegal.

Meaſures were now every where taken for the holding of a general congreſs; and Philadelphia, from the convenience of its ſituation, as well as its ſecurity, was fixed upon as the place, and the beginning of September the time, for meeting. Where an aſſembly happened to be ſitting, as in the caſe of Maſſachuſet's-bay, they appointed deputies to repreſent the province in the congreſs. But as this happened to be the caſe in very few inſtances, the general method was, for the people to elect their uſual number of repreſentatives, and theſe at a general meeting choſe deputies from among themſelves; the number of which, in general, bore ſome proportion to the extent and importance of the province; two being the leaſt, and ſeven the greateſt number that repreſented any colony. But whatever the number of repreſentatives were, each colony had no more than a ſingle vote.

At theſe county or provincial meetings, a number of reſolutions were conſtantly paſſed, among which a declaration that the Boſton-port act was oppreſſive, unjuſt, unconſtitutional in its principles, and dangerous to the liberties of America, was always among the foremoſt [xxxvi. 412.] At Philadelphia, a petition, ſigned by near 900 freeholders, was preſented to Mr Penn the Governor, intreating him to call a general aſſembly as ſoon as poſſible. This requeſt being refuſed, the province proceeded to the election of deputies [July 15.]; who ſoon after met at Philadelphia. As the reſolutions paſſed at this meeting, carry more the marks of cool and temperate deliberation, as well as of affection to the mother-country, than thoſe of many others, and are at the ſame time equally firm in the determination of ſupporting what they thought their rights, we ſhall be the more particular in our notice of them.

They ſet out with the ſtrongeſt profeſſions of duty and allegiance to the ſovereign, which could be well deviſed; and declare their abhorrence of every idea of an unconſtitutional independence on the parent-ſtate; upon which account they ſay, that they view the late differences between Great Britain and the coloniſts, with the deepeſt diſtreſs and anxiety of mind, as fruitleſs to her, grievous to them, and deſtructive of the beſt intereſts of both. They then, after expreſſing the moſt ardent wiſhes for a reſtoration of the former harmony, declare, that the coloniſts are entitled to the ſame rights and liberties within the colonies, that the ſubjects born in England are within tha realm.

They reprobated in the ſtrongeſt terms the late bills relative to the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, and declare, that they conſider their brethren at Boſton as ſuffering in the common cauſe of all the colonies. They alſo declare the abſolute neceſſity of a congreſs to conſult together, and to form a general plan of conduct to be obſerved by all the colonies, for the purpoſes of procuring relief for their ſuffering brethren, obtaining redreſs of their general grievances, preventing future diſſenſions, firmly eſtabliſhing their rights, and the reſtoration of harmony between Great Britain and her colonies, upon a conſtitutional foundation.

They acknowledge, that a ſuſpenſion of the commerce of that large trading province with Great Britain would greatly diſtreſs multitudes of their induſtrious inhabitants; but declare, that they are ready to offer that ſacrifice, and a much greater, for the preſervation of their liberties; that, however, in regard to the people of Great Britain, as well as of their

their own country, and in hopes that their juſt remonſtrances might at length have effect, it was their earneſt deſire, that the congreſs ſhould firſt try the gentle mode of ſtating their grievances, and making a firm and decent claim of redreſs. They conclude, with warning dealers not to raiſe the price of their merchandiſe beyond the uſual rates, on account of any reſolutions that might be taken with reſpect to importation; and by a declaration, that that province would break off all dealing and commercial intercourſe whatſoever, with any town, city, or colony, on the continent, or with any individuals in them, who ſhould refuſe, decline, or neglect to adopt and carry into execution ſuch general plan as ſhould be agreed upon in the congreſs.

At a meeting of the delegates of the ſeveral counties of Virginia, at Williamſburgh [Auguſt 1.], which laſted for ſix days, beſides profeſſions of allegiance and loyalty, of regard and affection for their fellow-ſubjects in Great Britain, equally ſtrongly expreſſed with thoſe which we have mentioned, and ſeveral reſolutions in common with the other colonies, they paſſed others which were peculiar, and conſidering the ſtate and circumſtances of that province, with its immediate dependence on the mother-country for the diſpoſal of its only ſtaple commodity, muſt be conſidered very deſerving of attention, becauſe ſtrongly indicating the true ſpirit of that people.

Among theſe, they reſolved not to purchaſe any more ſlaves from Africa, the Weſt Indies, or any other place; that their non-importation agreement ſhould take place on the firſt of the following November; and that if the American grievances were not redreſſed by the 10th of Auguſt 1775, they would export, after that time, no tobacco, nor any other goods whatever, to Great Britain: and to render this laſt reſolution the more effectual, they ſtrongly recommended the cultivation of ſuch articles of huſbandry, inſtead of tobacco, as might form a proper baſis for manufactures of all ſorts; and particularly to improve the breed of their ſheep, to multiply them, and to kill as few of them as poſſible. They alſo reſolved to declare thoſe enemies to their country, who ſhould break through the non-importation reſolution. The people of Maryland, the other great tobacco colony, were not behind-hand with thoſe of Virginia in their determinations; and the two Carolinas, whoſe exiſtence ſeemed to depend upon their exportation, were by no means among the leaſt violent.

Thus the Boſton-port bill and its companions had even exceeded the prognoſtications of their moſt violent opponents. They had raiſed a flame from one end to the other of the continent of America, and united all the old colonies in one common cauſe. A ſimilar language was every where held; or if there was any difference in the language, the meaſures that were adopted were every where directed to the ſame object. They all agreed in the main points, of holding a congreſs, of not ſubmitting to the payment of any internal taxes that were not, as uſual, impoſed by their own aſſemblies, and of ſuſpending all commerce with the mother-country, until the American grievances in general, and thoſe of Maſſachuſet's-bay in particular, were fully redreſſed.

The people, as is always the caſe, were, from circumſtances or temper, more or leſs violent in different places; but the reſolution as to the great object of debate, the point of taxation, was every where the ſame; and the moſt moderate, even at New York, ſeemed determined to endure any evils, rather than ſubmit to that. At Newport, in Rhode Iſland, the flame burned higher than in ſome other places: An inflammatory paper was there publiſhed, with a motto in capitals "Join or Die;" in this piece the ſtate of Boſton was repreſented as a ſiege, and as a direct and hoſtile invaſion of all the colonies; "the generals of deſpotiſm," it ſays, "are now drawing the lines of circumvallation around our bulwarks of liberty, and nothing but unity, reſolution, and perſeverance, can ſave ourſelves and our poſterity from what is worſe than death,—Slavery."

What rendered this ſtate of affairs the more dangerous, was, that it did not ariſe from the diſcontent of a turbulent or oppreſſed nobility, where, by bringing over a few of the leaders, the reſt muſt follow of courſe, or periſh only to their ruin; nor did it depend upon the reſolution or perſeverence of a body of merchants and dealers, where every man habitually ſtudious of his immediate intereſt, would tremble at the thought of thoſe conſequences, which might eſſen-

tially affect it; and where a few lucrative jobs or contracts, properly applied, would ſplit them into numberleſs factions; on the contrary, in this inſtance, the great force of the oppoſition to government, conſiſted in the land-holders throughout America. The Britiſh lands in that vaſt continent, are generally portioned out in numberleſs ſmall freeholds, and afford that mediocrity of condition to the poſſeſſors, which is ſufficient to raiſe ſtrong bodies and vigorous minds; but ſeldom that ſuperabundance, which proves ſo fatal to both in old and refined countries. The American freeholders at preſent, are nearly, in point of condition, what the Engliſh yeomen were of old, when they rendered us formidable to all Europe, and our name celebrated throughout the world. The former, from many obvious circumſtances, are more enthuſiaſtical lovers of liberty, than even our yeomen were. Such a body was too numerous to be bribed, and too bold to be deſpiſed without great danger.

In this untoward ſtate of public affairs, General Gage had the conſolation to receive a congratulatory addreſs from the juſtices of the peace of Plymouth county, aſſembled at their general ſeſſions [xxxvi. 451], in which, beſides the cuſtomary compliments, they expreſſed great concern at ſeeing that the inhabitants of ſome towns, influenced by certain perſons, calling themſelves committees of correſpondence, and encouraged by ſome, whoſe buſineſs it was as preachers of the goſpel, to inculcate principles of loyalty, and obedience to the laws, entering into a league, calculated to increaſe the diſpleaſure of the ſovereign, to exaſperate the parent-country, and to interrupt the harmony of ſociety. A proteſt was alſo paſſed by ſeveral gentlemen of the county of Worceſter, againſt all riotous diſorders, and ſeditious practices. Theſe efforts had however no other effect, than probably to lead the Governor as well as adminiſtration into an erroneous opinion, as to the ſtrength and number of the friends of government in that province.

Though liberal contributions were raiſed in the different colonies for the relief of the ſuffering inhabitants of Boſton; yet it may be eaſily conceived, that in a town, containing above 20,000 inhabitants, who had always ſubſiſted by commerce, and the ſeveral trades and kinds of buſineſs ſubſervient to it, and where the maintenance of numberleſs families depended merely upon locality, that the cutting off of that grand ſource of their employment and ſubſiſtence, muſt, notwithſtanding any temporary reliefs, occaſion great and numerous diſtreſſes. Even the rich were not exempt from this general calamity, as a very great part of their property conſiſted in wharfs, warehouſes, ſheds, and all thoſe numerous erections which are deſtined to the purpoſes of commerce in a great trading port, and were no longer of any value.

They, however, bore their misfortunes with a wonderful conſtancy, and met with a general ſympathy and tenderneſs, which much confirmed their reſolution. Their neighbours, the merchants and inhabitants of the town and port of Marblehead, who were among thoſe that were to profit the moſt by their ruin, inſtead of endeavouring to reap the fruits of their calamity, ſent them a generous offer of the uſe of their ſtores and wharfs, of attending to the lading and unlading of their goods, and of tranſacting all the buſineſs they ſhould do at their port, without putting them to the ſmalleſt expence; but they at the ſame time exhorted them to perſevere in that patience and reſolution which had ever been their characteriſtic.

Soon after the General's arrival in his government, two regiments of foot, with a ſmall detachment of the artillery, and ſome cannon, were landed at Boſton, and encamped on the common, which lies within the peninſula on which the town ſtands. Theſe troops were by degrees reinforced by the arrival of ſeveral regiments from Ireland, New York, Halifax, and at length from Quebec. It may be eaſily conceived, that the arrival and ſtation of theſe troops, was far from being agreeable to the inhabitants; nor was the jealouſy in any degree leſs, in the minds of their neighbours of the ſurrounding counties. This diſſatisfaction was further increaſed by the placing of a guard at Boſton Neck; (which is the narrow iſthmus that joins the peninſula to the continent); a meaſure of which the frequent deſertion of the ſoldiers, was either the cauſe, or the pretext.

In this ſtate, a trifling circumſtance gave the people of Boſton a full earneſt of the ſupport they might expect from the country in caſe of extremity, and an opportunity of knowing the general temper of the people. A report had been ſpread, perhaps induſtriouſly, that a regiment

giment poſted at the neck, had cut off all communication with the country, in order to ſtarve the town into a compliance with any meaſures that might be propoſed to them. Upon this vague report, a large body of the inhabitants of the county of Worceſter immediately aſſembled, and diſpatched two meſſengers expreſs to Boſton, to diſcover the truth of the intelligence. Theſe envoys informed the town, that if the report had been true, there were ſeveral thouſand armed men, ready to have marched to their aſſiſtance; and told them further, that they were commiſſioned to acquaint them, that even though they might be diſpoſed to a ſurrender of their liberties, the people of the country would not think themſelves at all included in their act; that by the late acts of the Britiſh parliament, and the bills which were pending therein, when the laſt intelligence was received, their charter was utterly vacated; and that the compact between Great Britain and the colony being thus diſſolved, they were at full liberty to combine together in what manner and form they thought beſt for mutual ſecurity.

Not long after, the Governor iſſued a proclamation for the encouragement of piety and virtue, Auguſt 4. and for the preventing and puniſhing of vice, profaneneſs, and immorality. This proclamation, which was avowedly in imitation of that iſſued by his Majeſty upon his acceſſion, ſeems, like moſt acts of government about this time, to have been wrong placed, and ill-timed. The people of that province had always been ſcoffed at, and reproached by their enemies, as well as by thoſe of looſer manners, for a Phariſaical attention to outward forms, and to the appearances of religious piety and virtue. It is ſcarcely worth an obſervation, that neither proclamations or laws can reach farther than external appearances. But in this proclamation "Hypocriſy" being inſerted among the immoralities againſt which the people were warned, it ſeemed as if an act of ſtate were turned into a libel on the people; and this inſult exaſperated greatly the rage of minds already ſufficiently diſcontented. [xxxvi. 452.]

Along with the new laws, which did not arrive till the beginning of Auguſt, Governor Gage received a liſt of thirty-ſix new counſellors, who, in conformity to the new regulations of them, were appointed by the crown, contrary to the method preſcribed by the charter, of their being choſen by the repreſentatives in each aſſembly. Of theſe gentlemen, about twenty-four accepted the office, which was a ſufficient number to carry on the buſineſs of government, until a freſh nomination ſhould arrive for filling up the vacancies.

Matters were now, however, unfortunately tending to that criſis, which was to put an end to all eſtabliſhed government in the province. The people in the different counties became every day more outrageous, and every thing bore the ſemblance of reſiſtance and war; in Berkſhire and Worceſter counties, in particular, nothing was to be ſeen or heard of, but the purchaſing and providing of arms, the procuring of ammunition, the caſting of balls, and all thoſe other preparations, which teſtify the moſt immediate danger, and determined reſiſtance. All thoſe who accepted of offices under the new laws, or prepared to act in conformity with them, were every where declared to be enemies to their country, and threatened with all the conſequences due to ſuch a character. The people of Connecticut, looking upon the fate of their neighbouring colony to be only a prelude to their own, even exceeded them in violence.

The new judges were rendered every where incapable of proceeding in their office. Upon opening the courts, the great and petty juries throughout the province, unanimouſly refuſed to be ſworn, or to act in any manner, under the new judges, and the new laws. The acting otherwiſe was deemed ſo heinous, that the clerks of the courts found it neceſſary to acknowledge their contrition in the public papers, for iſſuing the warrants by which the juries were ſummoned to attend; and not only to declare, that, let the conſequences be what they might, they would not act ſo again; but that they had not conſidered what they were doing; and that if their countrymen ſhould forgive them, they could never forgive themſelves for the fault they had committed. At Great Barrington, and ſome other places, the people aſſembled in numerous bodies, and filled the court-houſe and avenues in ſuch a manner, that neither the judges nor their officers could obtain entrance; and upon the ſheriff's commanding them to make way for the court, they anſwered,

ſwered, that they knew no court, nor other eſtabliſhment, independent of the ancient laws and uſages of their country, and to none other would they ſubmit, or give way upon any terms.

The new counſellors were ſtill more unfortunate than the judges. Their houſes were ſurrounded by great bodies of the people, who ſoon diſcovered by their countenance and temper, that they had no other alternative than to ſubmit to a renunciation of their offices, or to ſuffer all the fury of an enraged populace. Moſt of them ſubmitted to the former condition: ſome had the fortune to be in Boſton, and thereby evaded the danger; while others, with great riſk, were purſued and hunted in their eſcape thither, with threats of deſtruction to their houſes and eſtates.

The old conſtitution being taken away by act of parliament, and the new one being rejected by the people, an end was put to all forms of law and government in the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, and the people were reduced to that ſtate of anarchy, in which mankind are ſuppoſed to have exiſted in the earlieſt ages. The degree of order, however, which by the general concurrence of the people, was preſerved in this ſtate of anarchy, will for ever excite the aſtoniſhment of mankind, and continue among the ſtrongeſt proofs of the efficacy of long-eſtabliſhed habits, and of a conſtant ſubmiſſion to laws. Excepting the general oppoſition to the new government, and the exceſſes ariſing from it, in the outrages offered to particular perſons who were upon that account obnoxious to the people, no other very conſiderable marks appeared of the ceſſation of law or of government.

In the mean time, General Gage thought it neceſſary for the ſafety of the troops, as well as to ſecure the important poſt and town of Boſton, to fortify the neck of land, which afforded the only communication, except by water, between that town and the continent. This meaſure, however neceſſary, could not but increaſe the jealouſy, ſuſpicion, and ill blood, which were already ſo prevalent; but was ſoon ſucceeded by another, that ſtill excited a greater alarm. The ſeaſon of the year was now arrived for the annual muſter of the militia; and the General, having probably ſome ſuſpicion of their conduct when aſſembled, or, as they pretended, being urged thereunto by thoſe ſecret adviſers and tale-bearers, to whoſe inſidious arts, and falſe information, for a long time paſt, as well as the preſent, the Americans attributed all their own calamities, and the troubles that had ariſen between both countries; however it was, he ſeized upon the ammunition and ſtores, which were lodged in the provincial arſenal at Cambridge, and had them brought to Boſton. He alſo, at the ſame time, ſeized upon the powder which was lodged in the magazines at Charles-Town, and ſome other places, being partly private property, and partly provincial.

This excited the moſt violent and univerſal ferment that had yet been known. The people aſſembled to the amount of ſeveral thouſands, and it was with the greateſt difficulty, that ſome of the more moderate and leading gentlemen of the country, were able to reſtrain them from marching directly to Boſton, there to demand a delivery of the powder and ſtores, and in caſe of refuſal to attack the troops. A falſe report having been intentionally ſpread about the ſame time, and extended to Connecticut, in order, probably, to try the temper of that province, that the ſhips and troops had attacked the town of Boſton, and were then firing upon it, when the pretended bearers of the news had come away, ſeveral thouſands of thoſe people immediately aſſembled in arms, and marched, with great expedition, a conſiderable diſtance, to the relief, as they ſuppoſed, of their ſuffering neighbours, before they were convinced of the miſtake.

About this time the Governor's company of cadets, conſiſting wholly of gentlemen of Boſton, and of ſuch, in general, as had always been well affected to government, diſbanded themſelves, and returned to the General the ſtandard, with which, according to cuſtom, he had preſented them upon his arrival. This ſlight to the Governor, and apparent diſreliſh to the new government, proceeded immediately from his having taken away Mr Hancock's commiſſion, who was the colonel of that corps. A Colonel Murray of the militia, having accepted a ſeat in the new council, twenty-four officers of his regiment reſigned their commiſſions in one day: ſo general was the ſpirit which was now gone forth.

The late meaſure of ſeizing the powder, as well as the fortifications which were erecting on Boſton-neck, occaſioned the holding of an aſſembly of dele-

gates,

gates, from all the towns of the county of Suffolk, of which Boſton is the county-town and capital. In this aſſembly a great number of reſolutions were paſſed, ſome of which militated more ſtrongly with the authority of the new legiſlature, than any that had yet appeared. They are, however, introduced by a declaration of allegiance; but they alſo declare it to be their duty, by all lawful means to defend their civil and religious rights and liberties; that the late acts are groſs infractions of thoſe rights; and that no obedience is due from that province, to either, or any part of thoſe acts; but that they ought to be rejected as the wicked attempts of an abandoned adminiſtration to eſtabliſh a deſpotic government. They engaged that the county ſhould ſupport and bear harmleſs all ſheriffs, jurors, and other perſons who ſhould ſuffer proſecution for not acting under the preſent unconſtitutional judges, or carrying into execution any orders of their courts; and reſolved, that thoſe who had accepted ſeats at the council-board, had violated the duty they owed to their country, and that if they did not vacate them within a ſhort limited time, they ſhould be conſidered as obſtinate and incorrigible enemies to their country.

They alſo paſſed reſolutions againſt the fortifications at Boſton-neck; the Quebec bill; for the ſuſpenſion of commerce; for the encouragement of arts and manufactures; for the holding of a provincial congreſs; and to pay all due reſpect and ſubmiſſion to the meaſures which ſhould be recommended by the continental congreſs. They recommended to the people to perfect themſelves in the art of war; and for that purpoſe, that the militia ſhould appear under arms once every week: That as it had been reported, that ſeveral gentlemen who had rendered themſelves conſpicuous by contending for the violated rights of their country, were to be apprehended; in caſe ſo audacious a meaſure ſhould be carried into execution, they recommend, that all the officers of ſo tyrannical a government ſhould be ſeized, and kept in ſafe cuſtody, until the former were reſtored to their friends and families.

Then followed a recommendation, which in the preſent ſtate of things amounted to a peremptory command, to the collectors of the taxes, and all other receivers and holders of the public money, not to pay it as uſual to the treaſurer, but to detain it in their hands, until the civil government of the province was placed on a conſtitutional foundation, or until it ſhould be otherwiſe ordered by the provincial congreſs. They, however, declare, that notwithſtanding the many inſults and oppreſſions which they moſt ſenſibly feel and reſent, they are determined to act merely on the defenſive, ſo long as ſuch conduct may be vindicated by reaſon, and the principles of ſelf-preſervation. They conclude by exhorting the people to reſtrain their reſentments; to avoid all riots and diſorderly proceedings, as being deſtructive of all good government; and by a ſteady, manly, uniform, and perſevering oppoſition, to convince their enemies, that, in a conteſt ſo important, in a cauſe ſo ſolemn, *their conduct ſhould be ſuch as to merit the approbation of the wiſe, and the admiration of the brave and free, of every age, and of every country.*

They then appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor, September 9. with a remonſtrance againſt the fortifying of Boſton-neck; in which they declare, that though the loyal people of that county think themſelves oppreſſed by ſome late acts of the Britiſh parliament, and are reſolved, by *divine aſſiſtance*, never to ſubmit to them, they have no inclination to commence war with his Majeſty's troops. They impute the preſent extraordinary ferment in the minds of the people, beſides the new fortification, to the ſeizing of the powder, to the planting of cannon on the Neck, and to the inſults and abuſe offered to paſſengers by the ſoldiers, in which, they ſay, they have been encouraged by ſome of the officers; and conclude, by declaring, that nothing leſs than a removal or redreſs of thoſe grievances, can place the inhabitants of the county in that ſituation of peace and tranquillity, which every free ſubject ought to enjoy. In this addreſs they totally diſclaimed every wiſh and idea of independency, and attributed all the preſent troubles, to miſinformation at home, and the ſiniſter deſigns of particular perſons. [xxxxvi. 587.]

To this addreſs General Gage anſwered, That he had no intention to prevent the free egreſs and regreſs of any perſon to and from the town of Boſton; that he would ſuffer none under his command to injure the perſon or property of any of his Majeſty's ſubjects; but that it was his

his duty to preſerve the peace, and to prevent ſurpriſe; and that no uſe would be made of the cannon, unleſs their hoſtile proceedings ſhould render it neceſſary.

Before public affairs had arrived at their preſent alarming ſtate, the Governor, by the advice of the new council, had iſſued writs for the holding of a general aſſembly, which was to meet in the beginning of October; but the events that afterwards took place, and the heat and violence which every where prevailed, together with the reſignation of ſo great a number of the new mandamus counſellors, as deprived the ſmall remainder of all efficacy, made him think it expedient to countermand the writs by a proclamation, and to defer the holding of the aſſembly to a fitter ſeaſon. The legality of the proclamation was however called in queſtion, and the elections every where took place without regard to it. The new members accordingly met at Salem, purſuant to the precepts; but having waited a day, without the Governor, or any ſubſtitute for him attending, to adminiſter the oaths, and open the ſeſſion, they voted themſelves into a provincial congreſs, to be joined by ſuch others as had been, or ſhould be elected for that purpoſe; after which, Mr Hancock, ſo obnoxious to the Governor's party, was choſen chairman; and they adjourned to the town of Concord, about twenty miles from Boſton.

Among their earlieſt proceedings, October 11. they appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor with a remonſtrance, in which they apologized for their preſent meeting, by repreſenting, that the diſtreſſed and miſerable ſtate of the colony, had rendered it indiſpenſably neceſſary to collect the wiſdom of the province by their delegates in that congreſs; thereby to concert ſome adequate remedy to prevent the impending ruin, and to provide for the public ſafety. They then expreſs the grievous apprehenſions of the people from the meaſures now purſuing. They aſſert, that even the rigour of the Boſton-port bill is exceeded, by the manner in which it is carried into execution. They complain of the late laws, calculated not only to abridge the people of their rights, but to licenſe murders; of the number of troops in the capital, which were daily increaſing by new acceſſions drawn from every part of the continent, together with the formidable and hoſtile preparations in Boſton-neck; all tending to endanger the lives, liberties, and properties, not only of the people of Boſton, but of the province in general. They conclude by adjuring the General, as he regards his Majeſty's honour and intereſt, the dignity and happineſs of the empire, and the peace and welfare of the province, to deſiſt immediately from the conſtruction of the fortreſs at the entrance into Boſton, and to reſtore that paſs to its natural ſtate.

The General was involved in ſome difficulty in giving them an anſwer, as he could not acknowledge the legality of their aſſembling. The neceſſity of the times however prevailed. He expreſſed great indignation that an idea ſhould be formed, that the lives, liberties, or property of any people, except avowed enemies, ſhould be in danger from Engliſh troops. Britain, he ſaid, could never harbour the black deſign of wantonly deſtroying or enſlaving any people; and notwithſtanding the enmity ſhewn to the troops, by withholding from them almoſt every neceſſary for their preſervation, they had not yet diſcovered the reſentment which might juſtly be expected to ariſe from ſuch hoſtile treatment. He reminded the congreſs, that while they complain of alterations made in their charter by acts of parliament, they are themſelves, by their preſent aſſembling, ſubverting that charter, and now acting in direct violation of their own conſtitution; he therefore warned them of the rocks they were upon, and to deſiſt from ſuch illegal and unconſtitutional proceedings. [xxxvi. 653.]

By this time Boſton was become the place of refuge to all thoſe friends of the new government, who thought it neceſſary to perſevere in avowing their ſentiments. The commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, with all their officers, had alſo thought it neceſſary, towards the concluſion of the preceding month, to abandon their head quarters at Salem, and to remove the apparatus of a cuſtomhouſe, to a place which an act of parliament had proſcribed from all trade. Thus the new acts of parliament on one hand, and the reſiſtance of the people on the other, equally joined to annihilate all appearance of government, legiſlation, judicial proceedings, and commercial regulations.

Upon the approach of winter, the General had ordered temporary barracks to be erected for the troops; partly, perhaps,

haps, for ſafety, and partly to prevent the diſorders and miſchiefs, which in the preſent ſtate and temper of both, muſt be the unavoidable conſequences of their being quartered upon the inhabitants. Such, however, was the diſlike to their being provided for in any manner, that the ſelect-men and the committees obliged the workmen to quit their employment, though the money for their labour would have been paid by the crown. The general had as little ſucceſs in endeavouring to procure carpenters from New-York, ſo that it was with the greateſt difficulty he could get thoſe temporary lodgements erected; and having endeavoured alſo to procure ſome winter-covering from the latter city, the offer to purchaſe it was preſented to every merchant there, who to a man refuſed complying with any part of the order, and returned for anſwer, "That they never would ſupply any article for the benefit of men who were ſent as enemies to their country."

Every thing now tended to increaſe the mutual apprehenſion, diſtruſt, and animoſity, between government and the people. Thoſe of Boſton, either were, or pretended to be, under continual terror, from the apprehenſions of immediate danger, to their properties, liberties, and even their lives. They were in the hands of an armed force whom they abhorred, and who equally deteſted them. The ſoldiers, on the other hand, conſidered themſelves in the midſt of enemies, and were equally apprehenſive of danger from within and without. Each ſide profeſſed the beſt intentions in the world for itſelf, and ſhewed the greateſt ſuſpicion of the other. In this ſtate of doubt and profeſſion, things were rendered ſtill worſe, by a meaſure, which did not ſeem of ſufficient importance in its conſequences, to juſtify its being hazarded at ſo critical a ſeaſon. This was the landing of a detachment of ſailors by night, from the ſhips of war in the harbour, who ſpiked up all the cannon upon one of the principal batteries belonging to the town.

In the mean time the provincial congreſs, notwithſtanding the cautions given, and dangers held out by the Governor, not only continued their aſſembly, but their reſolutions having acquired, from the diſpoſition and promptitude of the people, all the weight and efficacy of laws, they ſeemed to have founded in effect ſomething like a new and independent government. Under the ſtyle of recommendation and advice, they ſettled the militia, they regulated the public treaſures, and they provided arms. They appointed a day of public thankſgiving, on which, among the other enumerated bleſſings, a particular acknowledgement was to be made to the Almighty, for the union which ſo remarkably prevailed in all the colonies.

Theſe and ſimilar meaſures, induced General Gage to iſſue a proclamation, November 10. in which, though the direct terms are avoided, they are charged with proceedings, which are generally underſtood as nearly tantamount to treaſon and rebellion. The inhabitants of the province were accordingly, in the King's name, prohibited from complying, in any degree, with the requiſitions, recommendations, directions, or reſolves of that unlawful aſſembly.

During theſe, &c. [*To be continued.*]

*Dr Huxham's cure for the bite of a Mad Dog.*

AS ſoon as poſſible I would adviſe a perſon bit by a mad dog, to be blooded to 10 or 12 or 14 ounces, according as he is more or leſs plethoric, having the part bitten ſcarified immediately, on which a ſmall bliſter ſhould be applied; forthwith let all the parts about the bite be well anointed with four parts of hog's lard and one of pure quickſilver well incorporated; ſoon after let him be well bathed, in the ſea is moſt effectual. The ſucceeding day give him two, three, or five grains of Turbith mineral, according to his ſtrength of conſtitution. This ſhould be repeated every three or four days for three times; on the intermediate days let him take the following medicines:

"Take of powder for the bite of a mad dog from the London Diſpenſatory one drachm; cinnabar of antimony powdered, half moſch, one grain and half a drachm mixed for a doſe; to be taken twice a-day with a draught of Bate's decoction for the bite of a mad dog."

However, I always adviſe the ingredients in half the quantity that Mr Bate uſes, and alſo that they be boiled in cyder inſtead of beer. Theſe medicines I order to be taken twelve days or more; and by this means I bleſs God I never loſt one perſon bit by a mad dog, although I have been conſulted far and near for numbers that have met with this misfortune. Regulation in diet ſhould be obſerved, no exceſs committed; however, two or three glaſſes of generous wine, red port, every day, would be proper. J. H.

COMMON SENSE, continued [360.]

*Of the preſent ability of America. With ſome miſcellaneous reflections.*

I HAVE never met with a man, either in England or America, who hath not confeſſed his opinion, that a ſeparation between the countries would take place one time or other. And there is no inſtance in which we have ſhewn leſs judgement, than in endeavouring to deſcribe, what we call, the ripeneſs or fitneſs of the continent for independence.

As all men allow the meaſure, and vary only in their opinion of the time, let us, in order to remove miſtakes, take a general ſurvey of things, and endeavour, if poſſible, to find out the *very* time. But we need not go far; the inquiry ceaſes at once, for the *time hath found us.* The general concurrence, the glorious union of all things, prove the fact.

It is not in numbers, but in unity, that our great ſtrength lies; yet our preſent numbers are ſufficient to repel the force of all the world. The continent hath, at this time, the largeſt body of armed and diſciplined men of any power under heaven; and is juſt arrived at that pitch of ſtrength, in which no ſingle colony is able to ſupport itſelf; and the whole, when united, can accompliſh the matter; and either more or leſs than this, might be fatal in its effects. Our land-force is already ſufficient; and as to naval affairs, we cannot be inſenſible, that Britain would never ſuffer an American man of war to be built while the continent remained in her hands. Wherefore we ſhould be no forwarder an hundred years hence, in that branch, than we are now. But the truth is, we ſhould be leſs ſo; becauſe the timber of the country is every day diminiſhing; and that which will remain at laſt, will be far off, and difficult to procure.

Were the continent crowded with inhabitants, her ſufferings under the preſent circumſtances would be intolerable. The more ſea-port towns we had, the more ſhould we have both to defend and to loſe. Our preſent numbers are ſo happily proportioned to our wants, that no man need be idle. The diminution of trade affords an army, and the neceſſities of an army create a new trade.

Debts we have none; and whatever we may contract on this account will ſerve as a glorious memento of our virtue. Can we but leave poſterity with a ſettled form of government, an independent conſtitution of its own, the purchaſe at any price will be cheap. But to expend millions for the ſake of getting a few vile acts repealed, and routing the preſent miniſtry only, is unworthy the charge, and is uſing poſterity with the utmoſt cruelty; becauſe it is leaving them the great work to do, and a debt upon their backs, from which they derive no advantage. Such a thought is unworthy a man of honour, and is the true characteriſtic of a narrow heart, and a peddling politician.

The debt we may contract doth not deſerve our regard, if the work be but accompliſhed. No nation ought to be without a debt. A national debt is a national bond; and when it bears no intereſt, is in no caſe a grievance. Britain is oppreſſed with a debt of upwards of one hundred and forty millions Sterling, for which ſhe pays upwards of four millions intereſt. And, as a compenſation for her debt, ſhe has a large navy. America is without a debt, and without a navy; yet, for the twentieth part of the Engliſh national debt, could have a navy as large again. The navy of England is not worth, at this time, more than three millions and an half Sterling.

The firſt and ſecond editions of this pamphlet were publiſhed without the following calculations, which are now given as a proof that the above eſtimate of the navy is a juſt one. *See Entic's Naval Hiſtory, Introd. p. 56.*

The charge of building a ſhip of each rate, and furniſhing her with maſts, yards, ſails, and rigging, together with a proportion of eight months boatſwain's and carpenter's ſea-ſtores, as calculated by Mr Burchett, ſecretary to the navy.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For a ſhip of 100 guns | —— | £ 35,553 |
| 90 | —— | 29,886 |
| 80 | —— | 23,638 |
| 70 | —— | 17,785 |
| 60 | —— | 14,197 |
| 50 | —— | 10,606 |
| 40 | —— | 7,558 |
| 30 | —— | 5,846 |
| 20 | —— | 3,710 |

And from hence it is eaſy to ſum up the value, or coaſt rather, of the whole Britiſh navy; which, in the year 1757, when it was at its greateſt glory, conſiſted of the following ſhips and guns.

Ships

| Ships. | Guns. | Coſt of one. | Coſt of all. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 — | 100 — | £ 35,553 — | £ 213,318 |
| 12 — | 90 — | 29,886 — | 358,632 |
| 12 — | 80 — | 23,638 — | 283,656 |
| 43 — | 70 — | 17,785 — | 764,755 |
| 35 — | 60 — | 14,197 — | 496,895 |
| 40 — | 50 — | 10,606 — | 424,240 |
| 45 — | 40 — | 7,558 — | 340,110 |
| 58 — | 20 — | 3,710 — | 215,180 |
| 85 ſloops, bombs, and fireſhips, one with another, at | | 2,000 — | 170,000 |
| | | Coſt | 3,166,786 |
| Remains for guns, | | —— | 233,214 |
| | | Total, | £ 3,500,000 |

No country on the globe is ſo happily ſituated, ſo internally capable of raiſing a fleet as America. Tar, timber, iron, and cordage, are her natural produce. We need go abroad for nothing. Whereas the Dutch, who make large profits by hiring out their ſhips of war to the Spaniards and Portugueſe, are obliged to import moſt of the materials they uſe. We ought to view the building a fleet as an article of commerce, it being the natural manufactory of this country. It is the beſt money we can lay out. A navy, when finiſhed, is worth more than it coſt; and is that nice point in national policy, in which commerce and protection are united. Let us build: if we want them not, we can ſell; and by that means replace our paper-currency with ready gold and ſilver.

In point of manning a fleet, people in general run into great errors. It is not neceſſary that one fourth part ſhould be ſailors. The Terrible privateer, Capt. Death, ſtood the hotteſt engagement of any ſhip laſt war, yet had not twenty ſailors on board, though her complement of men was upwards of two hundred. A few able and ſocial ſailors will ſoon inſtruct a ſufficient number of active landmen in the common work of a ſhip. Wherefore we never can be more capable to begin on maritime matters, than now, while our timber is ſtanding, our fiſheries blocked up, and our ſailors and ſhipwrights out of employ. Men of war of ſeventy and eighty guns were built forty years ago in New England*; and why not the ſame now? Ship-building is America's greateſt pride, and in which ſhe will, in time, excel the whole world. The great empires of the Eaſt are moſtly inland, and conſequently excluded from the poſſibility of rivalling her. Africa is in a ſtate of barbariſm; and no power in Europe hath either ſuch an extent of coaſt, or ſuch an internal ſupply of materials. Where Nature hath given the one, ſhe has with-held the other: to America only hath ſhe been liberal of both. The vaſt empire of Ruſſia is almoſt ſhut out from the ſea; wherefore her boundleſs foreſts, her tar, iron, and cordage, are only articles of commerce.

In point of ſafety, ought we to be without a fleet? We are not the little people now, which we were ſixty years ago. At that time we might have truſted our property in the ſtreets, or fields, rather; and ſlept ſecurely without locks or bolts to our doors or windows. The caſe now is altered; and our methods of defence ought to improve with our increaſe of property. A common pirate, twelve months ago, might have come up the Delaware, and laid the city of Philadelphia under inſtant contribution, for what ſum he pleaſed. And the ſame might have happened to other places. Nay, any daring fellow, in a brig of fourteen or ſixteen guns, might have robbed the whole continent, and carried off half a million of money. Theſe are circumſtances which demand our attention,

* [According to a letter from Jamaica, dated, June 29. 1776, Adm. Gayton has publiſhed, in the Jamaica Gazette, a contradiction of this fact, viz. "I have ſeen a pamphlet publiſhed in Philadelphia, under the title of *Common Senſe*, wherein the author ſays, that, forty years ago, there were ſeventy and eighty gun ſhips built in New England. In anſwer to which I do declare, that at that very period of time I was in New England, a midſhipman on board his Majeſty's ſhip Squirrel, with the late Sir Peter Warren, and then there never had been a man of war built of any kind. In 1747 (after the reduction of Louiſburgh) there was a ſhip of forty-four guns ordered to be built at Piſcataqua, by one Mr Meſſervey: ſhe was called *the America*, and ſailed for England the following year: when ſhe came home, ſhe was found ſo bad, that ſhe never was commiſſioned again. There was afterwards another ſhip of twenty guns built at Boſton, by Mr Benjamin Hollwell, which was called *the Boſton*: ſhe run but a ſhort time before ſhe was condemned. And thoſe were the only two ſhips of war ever built in America. Therefore I thought it my duty to publiſh this, to undeceive the public in general, to ſhew that what the author has ſet forth is an abſolute falſity. CLARKE GAYTON."

and point out the neceſſity of naval protection.

Some, perhaps, will ſay, That, after we have made it up with Britain, ſhe will protect us. Can we be ſo unwiſe as to mean, that ſhe ſhall keep a navy in our harbours for that purpoſe? Common ſenſe will tell us, that the power which hath endeavoured to ſubdue us, is, of all others, the moſt improper to defend us. Conqueſt may be effected under the pretence of friendſhip; and ourſelves, after a long and brave reſiſtance, be at laſt cheated into ſlavery. And if her ſhips are not to be admitted into our harbours, I would aſk, how is ſhe to protect us? A navy three or four thouſand miles off can be of little uſe; and, on ſudden emergencies, of none at all. Wherefore, if we muſt hereafter protect ourſelves, why not do it for ourſelves? Why do it for another?

The Engliſh liſt of ſhips of war is long and formidable; but not a tenth part of them are at any one time fit for ſervice; numbers of them not in being; yet their names are pompouſly continued in the liſt, if only a plank be left of the ſhip: and not a fifth part of ſuch as are fit for ſervice, can be ſpared on any one ſtation at one time. The Eaſt and Weſt Indies, Mediterranean, Africa, and other parts over which Britain extends her claim, make large demands upon her navy. From a mixture of prejudice and inattention, we have contracted a falſe notion reſpecting the navy of England, and have talked as if we ſhould have the whole of it to encounter at once; and, for that reaſon, ſuppoſed that we muſt have one as large: which not being inſtantly practicable, has been made uſe of by a ſet of diſguiſed Tories to diſcourage our beginning thereon. Nothing can be farther from truth than this; for if America had only a twentieth part of the naval force of Britain, ſhe would be by far an overmatch for her: becauſe, as we neither have, nor claim, any foreign dominion, our whole force would be employed on our own coaſt, where we ſhould, in the long-run, have two to one the advantage of thoſe who had three or four thouſand miles to ſail over, before they could attack us, and the ſame diſtance to return, in order to refit and recruit. And although Britain, by her fleet, hath a check over our trade to Europe, we have as large a one over her trade to the Weſt Indies, which, by lying in the neighbourhood of the continent, is entirely at its mercy.

Some method might be fallen on to keep up a naval force in time of peace, if we ſhould not judge it neceſſary to ſupport a conſtant navy. If premiums were to be given to merchants, to build and employ in their ſervice, ſhips mounted with twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty guns, (the premiums to be in proportion to the loſs of bulk to the merchants); fifty or ſixty of thoſe ſhips, with a few guard-ſhips on conſtant duty, would keep up a ſufficient navy, and that without burdening ourſelves with the evil ſo loudly complained of in England, of ſuffering their fleet, in time of peace, to lie rotting in the docks. To unite the ſinews of commerce and defence, is ſound policy; for when our ſtrength and our riches play into each other's hand, we need fear no external enemy.

In almoſt every article of defence we abound. Hemp flouriſhes even to rankneſs, ſo that we need not want cordage. Our iron is ſuperior to that of other countries. Our ſmall arms equal to any in the world. Cannon we can caſt at pleaſure. Saltpetre and gunpowder we are every day producing. Our knowledge is hourly improving. Reſolution is our inherent character, and courage hath never yet forſaken us. Wherefore what is it that we want? Why is it that we heſitate? From Britain we can expect nothing but ruin. If ſhe is once admitted to the government of America again, this continent will not be worth living in. Jealouſies will be always ariſing; inſurrections will be conſtantly happening: and who will go forth to quell them? who will venture his life to reduce his own countrymen to a foreign obedience? The difference between Pennſylvania and Connecticut, reſpecting ſome unlocated lands, ſhews the inſignificance of a Britiſh government; and fully proves, that nothing but continental authority can regulate continental matters.

Another reaſon why the preſent time is preferable to all others, is, that the fewer our numbers are, the more land there is yet unoccupied, which, inſtead of being laviſhed by the King on his worthleſs dependents, may be hereafter applied, not only to the diſcharge of the preſent debt, but to the conſtant ſupport of government. No nation under heaven hath ſuch an advantage as this.

The infant ſtate of the colonies, as it is called, ſo far from being againſt, is an argument in favour of independence. We

We are ſufficiently numerous; and, were we more ſo, we might be leſs united. It is a matter worthy of obſervation, that the more a country is peopled, the ſmaller their armies are. In military numbers, the ancients far exceeded the moderns: and the reaſon is evident, for trade being the conſequence of population, men become too much abſorbed thereby, to attend to any thing elſe. Commerce diminiſhes the ſpirit, both of patriotiſm and military defence. And hiſtory ſufficiently informs us, that the braveſt atchievements were always accompliſhed in the nonage of a nation. With the increaſe of commerce, England has loſt its ſpirit. The city of London, notwithſtanding its numbers, ſubmits to continued inſults with the patience of a coward. The more men have to loſe, the leſs willing are they to venture. The rich are, in general, ſlaves to fear, and ſubmit to courtly power with the trembling duplicity of a ſpaniel.

Youth is the ſeed-time of good habits, as well in nations as in individuals. It might be difficult, if not impoſſible, to form the continent into one government half a century hence. The vaſt variety of intereſts, occaſioned by an increaſe of trade and population, would create confuſion. Colony would be againſt colony. Each being able, might ſcorn each others aſſiſtance; and, while the proud and fooliſh gloried in their little diſtinctions, the wiſe would lament that the union had not been formed before. Wherefore the *preſent time* is the *true time* for eſtabliſhing it. The intimacy which is contracted in infancy, and the friendſhip which is formed in misfortune, are, of all others, the moſt laſting and unalterable. Our preſent union is marked with both theſe characters; we are young, and we have been diſtreſſed; but our concord hath withſtood our troubles, and fixes a memorable æra for poſterity to glory in.

The preſent time, likewiſe, is that peculiar time, which never happens to a nation but once, *viz.* the time of forming itſelf into a government. Moſt nations have let ſlip the opportunity, and by that means have been compelled to receive laws from their conquerors, inſtead of making laws for themſelves. Firſt, they had a king, and then a form of government; whereas the articles or charter of government, ſhould be formed firſt, and men delegated to execute them afterward: but, from the errors of other nations, let us learn wiſdom, and lay hold of the preſent opportunity, --*To begin government at the right end.*

When William the Conqueror ſubdued England, he gave them law at the point of the ſword; and until we conſent that the ſeat of government in America be legally and authoritatively occupied, we ſhall be in danger of having it filled by ſome fortunate ruffian, who may treat us in the ſame manner: and then where will be our freedom? where our property?

As to religion, I hold it to be the indiſpenſable duty of all government, to protect all conſcientious profeſſors thereof; and I know of no other buſineſs which govenment hath to do therewith. Let a man throw aſide that narrowneſs of ſoul, that ſelfiſhneſs of principle, which the niggards of all profeſſions are ſo unwilling to part with, and he will be at once delivered of his fears on that head. Suſpicion is the companion of mean ſouls, and the bane of all good ſociety. For myſelf, I fully and conſcientiouſly believe, that it is the will of the Almighty, that there ſhould be diverſity of religious opinions among us. It affords a larger field for our Chriſtian kindneſs. Were we all of one way of thinking, our religious diſpoſitions would want matter for probation; and on this liberal principle, I look on the various denominations among us, to be like children of the ſame family, differing only in what is called their Chriſtian names.

In p. 54. [359.] I threw out a few thoughts on the propriety of a continental charter, (for I only preſume to offer hints, not plans); and, in this place, I take the liberty of re-mentioning the ſubject, by obſerving, that a charter is to be underſtood as a bond of ſolemn obligation, which the whole enter into, to ſupport the right of every ſeparate part, whether of religion, perſonal freedom, or property. A firm bargain and a right reckoning make long friends.

In a former page[359.] I likewiſe mentioned the neceſſity of a large and equal repreſentation; and there is no political matter which more deſerves our attention. A ſmall number of electors, or a ſmall number of repreſentives, are equally dangerous. But if the number of the repreſentatives be not only ſmall, but unequal, the danger is increaſed. As an inſtance of this, I mention the following: When the aſſociators petition was before the houſe of aſſembly of Pennſylvania, twenty-

twenty-eight members only were preſent; all the Bucks county members, being eight, voted againſt it; and, had ſeven of the Cheſter members done the ſame, this whole province had been governed by two counties only: and this danger it is always expoſed to. The unwarrantable ſtretch likewiſe which that houſe made in their laſt ſitting, to gain an undue authority over the delegates of that province, ought to warn the people at large, how they truſt power out of their own hands. A ſet of inſtructions for the delegates were put together, which, in point of ſenſe and buſineſs, would have diſhonoured a ſchool-boy; and after being approved by a *few*, a *very few*, without doors, were carried into the houſe, and there paſſed *in behalf of the whole colony*: whereas, did the whole colony know with what ill-will that houſe hath entered on ſome neceſſary public meaſures, they would not heſitate a moment to think them unworthy of ſuch a truſt.

Immediate neceſſity makes many things convenient, which, if continued, would grow into oppreſſions. Expedience and right are different things. When the calamities of America required a conſultation, there was no method ſo ready, or at that time ſo proper, as to appoint perſons from the ſeveral houſes of aſſembly for that purpoſe; and the wiſdom with which they have proceeded, hath preſerved this continent from ruin. But as it is more than probable that we ſhall never be without a CONGRESS, every well-wiſher to good order muſt own, that the mode for chuſing members of that body deſerves conſideration. And I put it as a queſtion to thoſe who make a ſtudy of mankind, whether *repreſentation* and *election* is not too great a power for one and the ſame body of men to poſſeſs? When we are planning for poſterity, we ought to remember, that virtue is not hereditary.

It is from our enemies that we often gain excellent maxims, and are frequently ſurpriſed into reaſon by their miſtakes. Mr Cornwall (one of the Lords of the Treaſury) treated the petition of the New-York aſſembly with contempt, becauſe *that* houſe, he ſaid, conſiſted but of twenty-ſix members; which trifling number, he argued, could not with decency be put for the whole. We thank him for his involuntary honeſty *.

To conclude: However ſtrange it may appear to ſome, or however unwilling they may be to think ſo, matters not; but many ſtrong and ſtriking reaſons may be given, to ſhew, that nothing can ſettle our affairs ſo expeditiouſly as an open and determined declaration for independence. Some of which are,

1. It is the cuſtom of nations, when any two are at war, for ſome other powers not engaged in the quarrel, to ſtep in as mediators, and bring about the preliminaries of a peace: but while America calls herſelf the ſubject of Great Britain, no power, however well-diſpoſed ſhe may be, can offer her mediation. Wherefore, in our preſent ſtate, we may quarrel on for ever.

2. It is unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, that France or Spain will gives us any kind of aſſiſtance, if we mean only to make uſe of that aſſiſtance for the purpoſe of repairing the breach, and ſtrengthening the connection between Britain and America; becauſe thoſe powers would be ſufferers by the conſequences.

3. While we profeſs ourſelves the ſubjects of Britain, we muſt, in the eye of foreign nations, be conſidered as rebels. The precedent is ſomewhat dangerous to *their peace*, for men to be in arms under the name of ſubjects: we on the ſpot can ſolve the paradox; but to unite reſiſtance and ſubjection, requires an idea much too refined for common underſtandings.

4. Were a manifeſto to be publiſhed, and diſpatched to foreign courts, ſetting forth the miſeries we have endured, and the peaceable methods we have ineffectually uſed for redreſs; declaring, at the ſame time, that, not being able any longer to live happily or ſafely under the cruel diſpoſition of the Britiſh court, we had been driven to the neceſſity of breaking off all connection with her; at the ſame time aſſuring all ſuch courts of our peaceable diſpoſition towards them, and of our deſire of entering into trade with them; ſuch a memorial would produce more good effects to this continent, than if a ſhip were freighted with petitions to Britain.

Under our preſent denomination of Britiſh ſubjects, we can neither be received nor heard abroad: the cuſtom of all courts is againſt us, and will be ſo, until, by an independence, we take rank with other nations.

* Thoſe who would fully underſtand, of what great conſequence a large and equal repreſentation is to a ſtate, ſhould read Burgh's Political Diſquiſitions.

Theſe proceedings may at firſt appear ſtrange and difficult, but, like all other ſteps which we have already paſſed over, will in a little time become familiar and agreeable; and until an independence is declared, the continent will feel itſelf like a man who continues putting off ſome unpleaſant buſineſs from day to day, yet knows it muſt be done, hates to ſet about it, wiſhes it over, and is continually haunted with the thoughts of its neceſſity.

APPENDIX. [*In our next.*]

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## AMERICA. [374.]

"Whitehall, Auguſt 10. 1776.

*Extracts of two letters from the Hon. General Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated at Staten Iſland the 7th and 8th of July laſt, which were this day received by Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt, who arrived in the Mercury packet.*

THE Mercury packet is diſpatched to inform your Lordſhip of the arrival of the Halifax fleet, on the 29th of June, at Sandy Hook, where I arrived four days ſooner in the Greyhound frigate. I met with Governor Tryon on board of ſhip at the Hook, and many gentlemen, faſt friends to government, attending him; from whom I have had the fulleſt information of the ſtate of the rebels, who are numerous, and very advantageouſly poſted, with ſtrong intrenchments both upon Long Iſland and that of New York, with more than one hundred pieces of cannon for the defence of the town towards the ſea, and to obſtruct the paſſage of the fleet up the North river, beſides a conſiderable field-train of artillery.

We paſſed the Narrows with three ſhips of war and the firſt diviſion of tranſports; landed the grenadiers and light infantry, as the ſhips came up, on this iſland, to the great joy of a moſt loyal people, long ſuffering on that account under the oppreſſion of the rebels ſtationed among them, who precipitately fled on the approach of the ſhipping. The remainder of the troops landed during the next day and night, and are now diſtributed in cantonments, where they have the beſt refreſhment. In juſtice to Capt. Reynar, of his Majeſty's ſhip Chatham, who was directed by the Admiral to make the diſpoſition of boats for landing the troops, and to Capt. Curtis, commanding the Senegal ſloop of war, who was to ſuperintend the execution, I muſt expreſs my entire ſatisfaction in the conduct of thoſe gentlemen, and the dependence to be placed upon their future ſervices in this line.

I propoſe waiting here for the Engliſh fleet, or for the arrival of Lt-Gen. Clinton, in readineſs to proceed, unleſs by ſome unexpected change of circumſtances in the mean time, it ſhould be found expedient to act with the preſent force.

Vice-Adm. Shuldham was joined on his voyage by ſix tranſports belonging to the Highland corps, having three companies of the 42d and three of the 71ſt on board. There is no other intelligence of this embarkation, excepting an account publiſhed in the New-York papers, that two tranſports of the fleet were taken by the enemy's privateers, and carried into Boſton; that Major Menzies was killed in the engagement, and Lt-Col. Campbell of the 71ſt made priſoner, with fifteen other officers, and about 450 men.

Governor Franklyn, who for a long time maintained his ground in Jerſey, has been lately taken into cuſtody at Amboy, and is at this time detained a priſoner in Connecticut: and the Mayor of New York was confined a few days ago upon a frivolous complaint of ſending intelligence to Gov. Tryon, brought to trial, and condemned to ſuffer death; but, by the laſt intelligence, the ſentence was not carried into execution.

Notwithſtanding theſe violent proceedings, I have the ſatisfaction to inform your Lordſhip, that there is great reaſon to expect a numerous body of the inhabitants to join the army from the provinces of York, the Jerſeys, and Connecticut, who, in this time of univerſal oppreſſion, only wait for opportunities to give proofs of their loyalty and zeal for government. Sixty men came over two days ago, with a few arms, from the neighbourhood of Shrewſbury, in Jerſey, who are all deſirous to ſerve; and I underſtand there are 500 more in that quarter ready to follow their example. This diſpoſition among the people makes me impatient for the arrival of Lord Howe, concluding the powers with which he is furniſhed will have the beſt effect at this critical time.

A naval force is preparing to be ſent up the North river, and orders are given for two of his Majeſty's ſhips, the one of 40 guns, and the other of 20, to proceed

ceed upon that ſervice. Several men have within theſe two days come over to this iſland, and to the ſhips; and I am informed that the Continental Congreſs have declared the United Colonies free and independent ſtates.

Lt-Col. Blunt, of the 4th regiment, who has my leave to return to Britain from the particular ſituation of his affairs, will deliver theſe diſpatches." *Gaz.*

The following is an extract of a letter from Gov. Tryon to Lord George Germain, dated on board the ſhip Ducheſs of Gordon off Staten iſland, the 8th of July laſt.

" I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint your Lordſhip of the arrival of the fleet under the command of Adm. Shuldham, in this port, on the 29th ult.; and that Gen. Howe diſembarked the troops under his command on Staten iſland without oppoſition; on which occaſion the inhabitants of the iſland came down to welcome the arrival of their deliverers, and have ſince afforded the army every ſupply and accommodation in their power.

On Saturday laſt I reviewed the militia of the iſland at Richmond town, where near 400 appeared, who chearfully, on my recommendation, took the oaths of allegiance and fidelity to his Majeſty. To-morrow I am to have another muſter for the enliſtment of volunteers, to form a provincial corps for the defence of the iſland, as the General finds it an important quarter to hold againſt the rebels." *Lond. Gaz.*

" *Admiralty-office, Aug.* 10. By a letter received this day from Vice-Adm. Lord Shuldham, dated Staten iſland near New York, the 8th of July laſt, it appears, that his Lordſhip arrived there on the 3d of that month, with his Majeſty's ſhips under his command, and the whole fleet of tranſports, victuallers, and ſtoreſhips under his convoy, without any loſs or ſeparation; that his Majeſty's troops under the command of Gen. Howe were landed, on that day and the next, upon Staten iſland, without any oppoſition or interruption, the inhabitants having immediately on the troops landing, ſurrendered, and put themſelves under the protection of his Majeſty's arms; that 200 of the inhabitants were embodied; that the whole iſland had taken the oath of allegiance and fidelity to the King; and that a party of ſixty men with their arms had made their eſcape from the province of New Jerſey, and joined the King's troops.

The arrival of Lord Howe, and the reinforcement under Com. Hotham, were daily expected at Staten iſland, Lord Shuldham having ſtationed his cruizers in the propereſt manner to fall in with and direct them thither." *Lond. Gaz.*

Staten iſland is an iſland forming the county of Richmond, in the province of New York, about nine miles north-weſt of New York city. It is about eighteen miles long, and, at a medium, ſix or ſeven in breadth. On the ſouth ſide is a conſiderable tract of good level land; but the iſland is in general rough, and the hills high. The inhabitants are principally Dutch and French. The former have a church; but the latter having been long without a miniſter, reſort to an Epiſcopal church in Richmond town, a poor mean place, and the only one in the iſland, The miniſter receives 40l. per ann. raiſed by a tax upon the country. Lat. 40. 34. N. long. 74. 22. W.

" *London, Aug.* 14 By an officer arrived in twenty-three days from Halifax, we are favoured with the following particulars: That on the 15th of June Capt. Waldeburgh, of the regiment de corps, arrived there in a tranſport from England, having on board Capt.-Lieut. Milekaw, Lieut Urff, Second Lieut. Carden, and 105 men. On their paſſage they fell in with a rebel veſſel bound from Newbery-port to the Weſt Indies, which he attacked and took without the loſs of a ſingle man; he brought with him the above prize, which is condemned for the benefit of the captors. The veſſel was laden with 900 barrels of flour, beſides a large quantity of tobacco and military ſtores, and is eſteemed worth between 3 and 4000l. Capt. Waldeburgh had no cannon on board: he took the rebel by a *coup de main*. Between the 15th and 18th General Stiern, with many other veſſels, having on board the Heſſians, the 42d and 71ſt regiments, under convoy of the Carcaſs bomb, put into Halifax for water. On the 19th Commodore Hotham, with the greateſt part of the fleet, was ſeen off the harbour, bearing down for Port Metreis; who ſent in the ſame day the Brune frigate, to convoy thither all the ſhips ready for ſea; which accordingly ſailed the day following; and on the 23d the Eagle, with Lord Howe, was ſeen off Chebucto Head. Commodore Arbuthnot immediately went on board; and on his return, the Eagle bore away

away to join Com. Hotham's fleet. A day or two after, two transports, with the Colonels Cox and Trelauney, came into Halifax, and departed the 28th, under convoy of the Renown, Capt. Banks, leaving one veſſel with Heſſians on board, which had ſprung a leak. The ſame day hay for the light horſe, came round from the bay of Fundy; and on the 1ſt of July the regiment of light horſe, and the above tranſport of Heſſians, with a company of Block's grenadiers, ſailed to join the grand army, under convoy of the Niger frigate. This account includes every ſhip that ſailed under convoy of Com. Hotham and the Glaſgow fleet, except the Highlanders which joined Lord Shuldham on the paſſage, and thoſe taken priſoners."

"*Halifax, June* 25. A ſchooner laden with arms, piſtols, ſwords, and a variety of other warlike ſtores, is taken by one of his Majeſty's ſhips off the capes of Delaware, and is daily expected here. The maſter of the ſchooner is brought in here by the Mercury. — Same day arrived ſeveral tranſports from Nantaſket road, near Boſton, having on board a number of Fraſer's highlanders, about 1000 of whom had arrived there ſome time ago. — By the above veſſels we are informed, that ſome days before they left Nantaſket, the rebels began ſome works, and erected a battery oppoſite to where the Renown, Com. Banks, lay. The day before they ſailed, the enemy opened the ſaid battery, and began to fire upon the Renown, and threw ſeveral ſhells. The day they ſailed they obſerved the enemy carrying a number of cannon toward Point Alderton, it was ſuppoſed to erect a battery there, to ſtop the ſhipping going out; upon which Com. Banks thought it adviſeable to leave Nantaſket road immediately, with the tranſports there; which he did, after having deſtroyed the light-houſe.

Same evening arrived the armed brig Hope, Capt. Dawſon, from Nantaſket road. With Capt. Dawſon came paſſenger one Mr Prout, regulator of the fiſhery at Boſton while the fleet and army were there, who made his eſcape from Boſton June 12. (in a fiſhing-boat, and got on board the Hope), after being impriſoned, and his eſtate confiſcated to the uſe of the inhabitants of Boſton who have ſuffered in the preſent conteſt ſince the commencement of the port-bill. — He informs, that Meſſ. Bruſh, Jackſon, Whitworth, Perry, and ſeveral others, who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves by ſigning the addreſs to Gov. Hutchinſon, the aſſociation, &c. [xxxvi. 287. xxxvii. 63.], had been taken up, tried, and condemned to be impriſoned, their eſtates confiſcated to the aforeſaid uſe, and that they were in gaol, the two former handcuff'd and in irons; that before he came away they ſaw about 150 men of Fraſer's highlanders (who had been taken in a tranſport ſome time before) march thro' Boſton; that Caſtle William and Fort Hill are ſtrongly fortified; that a chain of forts, batteries, and other fortifications, had been erected along the New-England coaſt, ſtrongly garriſoned; that Gen. Waſhington, with a large army under his command, was encamped near New York, which is now the rebel head quarters; that Gen. Ward had the command of a large number of men, ſtationed in and near Boſton; that Gen. Lee had the command of ſome thouſands in arms in the ſouthern colonies; and that a large reinforcement had marched for Canada."

The provincial congreſs of New York reſolved, June 8. "That the thanks of this congreſs be preſented to his Excellency Gen. Waſhington, for the important ſervices he has rendered to the United Colonies, and for the attention he has paid to the intereſt and civil authority of this colony; and that he be aſſured of the readineſs of this congreſs, to afford him all the aid in their power, to enable him to execute the important truſt repoſed in him."

The Preſident, who by order waited on the General, with this reſolution, reported next day his Excellency's anſwer, viz. "Gentlemen, I am extremely obliged for the high ſenſe you entertain of my ſervices, and for your promiſes of every poſſible aſſiſtance, in the diſcharge of my important duty. You may reſt aſſured, that my attention to the happineſs of this colony ſhall not be wanting, nor my regard to its civil authority remitted, whilſt I am honoured with the command I now hold."

In the New-York Gazette of June 17. appeared a copy of a letter from the Hon. John Hancock, preſident of the continental congreſs, to a convention of the city of New York, dated, Philadelphia, June 11. viz.

"Gentlemen, The Congreſs have this day received advice, and are fully convinced,

vinced, that it is the deſign of Gen. Howe to make an attack upon the city of New York as ſoon as poſſible; the attack they have reaſon to believe will be made within ten days; I am therefore moſt earneſtly to requeſt you, by order of the Congreſs, to call forth your militia, as requeſted in my letter of the 4th inſt. and to forward them with all diſpatch to the city of New York; and that you direct that they march in companies, or any other way that will haſten their arrival there. The important day is at hand that will decide, not only the fate of the city of New York, but in all probability of the whole province. On ſuch an occaſion there is no neceſſity to uſe arguments with Americans; their feelings, I well know, will prompt them to their duty, and the ſacredneſs of the cauſe will urge them to the field. The greateſt exertions of vigour and expedition are requiſite to prevent our enemies from getting poſſeſſion of that town; I muſt therefore again moſt earneſtly requeſt you, in the name, and by the authority of the Congreſs, to ſend forward the militia, agreeable to the requiſition of the congreſs, and that you will do it with all the diſpatch which the infinite importance of the cauſe demands. — I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient humble ſervant, JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident."

A letter from New York, dated, June 7. ſays, " A few weeks ago ſome hints were given to Gen. Waſhington, who is univerſally beloved, to " take care of himſelf." This produced obſervation and vigilance, which ſoon intercepted a letter, by which they were led to ſeize ſuddenly upon the Mayor and other Tories here, from whoſe papers a plot was diſcovered, ſo deep and deſperate as you would hardly imagine could exiſt in this new world. The plot was, to ſeize Gen. Waſhington and other leading men; to ſpike up the cannon in the night as ſoon as the fleet appeared, and thus render the landing of the enemy eaſy, and their victory ſure. This was to have been executed the night after the fleet arrived. The ſcheme was concerted with Gov. Tryon, and by him communicated to Gen. Howe, who, we now ſuppoſe, left Halifax in expectation of its being accompliſhed. — The Mayor has been publickly tried for this, was condemned, and ſenteneed; but is ſtill in priſon, with ſome other conſpirators." [423.]

An officer of the 35th writes thus from Staten iſland, July 9. " Our army conſiſted of 6155 effectives on our embarkation at Halifax; they are now all ſafe landed here, and our head-quarters are at your late old friend Will Hick's manſion-houſe.

Mr Waſhington's head-quarters were lately removed to the city-hall, upon the diſcovery of a deſign to ſeize and deliver his perſon to Gov. Tryon; for which a drummer, who had deſerted from the Royal Welch fuſileers, was apprehended, and hanged. A pardon and rewards were repeatedly offered to this young lad (not exceeding eighteen years of age) if he would impeach his aſſociates in the enterpriſe: but he, with a glorious diſdain, continued inflexibly ſecret, and died reſolute. The provincial convention of New York have tried, and ſentenced the Mayor of their city to death, for holding a correſpondence with Gov. Tryon; and who ſhould this prove to be, but the facetious David Matthews, with whom we dined, and paſſed a moſt convivial day, juſt before our imbarka- for Martinico 1761. Should the ſentence be executed, many ſhocking events of the kind will follow. — On our landing we found Col. De Lancey, Mr Apthorpe, Maj. Bayard, Mr Skinner of Jerſey, Mr Kempe of New York, Mr Barrow, paymaſter of his Majeſty's forces, Mr Moore, &c. &c. The former of theſe gentlemen had been employed, at an advanced age, and in an infirm ſtate of health, upon the moſt laborious work in the provincial intrenchments: he proves, from his intimate acquaintance with the diſpoſition of the inhabitants, and his accurate knowledge of the country, a valuable acquiſition to our excellent General. —The New-York papers tell us, that Donald Campbell, who had long prevailed at the end of the New-York mobs, inſulting and torturing the friends of government, has been tried, and diſmiſſed the provincial ſervice, for his two late alert retreats in the province of Quebec. — We are juſt now informed, that the lady and family of Col. Guy Johnſon have been taken priſoners by Gen. Schuyler, by way of hoſtages, as the Colonel is at the head of a number of the Six Indian nations, and on his way to facilitate the progreſs of the Britiſh troops from Canada to Albany, &c."

We have now to add to our former accounts

accounts from Quebec [365.], that letters from Montreal of July 4. and from Quebec of July 6. inform us, that Gen. Carleton had left 1000 of the foreign troops to garrison Quebec, and as many at Montreal; and that the main army, consisting of 8000 regulars and 2000 Canadians, with a large body of Indians, making twelve tribes, were getting and assembling the vessels and batteaux as fast as possible upon Lake Champlain, in the neighbourhood of St John's, (in which they had already made great progress), towards imbarking the army, and proceeding to Crown-point in pursuit of the rebels, and from thence to enter the province of New York, &c. Meanwhile that nothing could exceed the eagerness of the British army in general to come up with the enemy; and that several parties of the Indians had already made excursions through the woods and swamps as far as Crown-point, and slain many of the scattered provincials, and were frequently bringing in scalps, (although against Gen. Carleton's orders); nor is it possible for him to prevent it effectually, or these savages to desist from their cruel practices. —The King's army are in great spirits, very healthy, and abound with all sorts of provisions."

An officer of the 31st, writes thus from Chamblee, sixty leagues above Quebec, July 10. "We are building batteaus as fast as possible, in order to follow the rebels; and, if things go on prosperously, we hope to winter at New York. What will seem most surprising to you is, that we are now hauling three large armed vessels over land, for twelve miles, to the lakes; the least of them is about 70 tons, and the largest 100. They carry 14, 16, and 18 guns. We have 13,000 men here. This is a fine plentiful country; fowls are sixpence apiece; we pay a dollar for a sheep, and get a very fine calf for the same price. The soldiers are allowed a pound and a half of good beef, and the same quantity of bread, per day; but they complain much of the want of grog, which they cannot get to buy."

An officer who was in Quebec during the siege, mentions in a letter an act of generosity which does honour to Gen. Carleton. After Montgomery's death, Gen. Carleton hearing that one of his soldiers was in possession of his watch, immediately sent, and bought the watch of the soldier for ten dollars, and returned it as a present to Mr Montgomery's widow.

Complaints are made of the treatment which the prisoners receive from the Americans. —— An officer of Fraser's highlanders, who was taken with 170 of that regiment, writes thus. "I suppose ere this you will have heard of our misfortune in being taken by an American privateer. This, as the chance of war, we could easily have borne, but the treatment we have received since our landing was almost too hard for men of spirit to put up with. As it was thought improper for us to remain at a sea-port, we were ordered sixty miles up the country, there to be separated and put under guard of the country-militia. Accordingly we set out; but on our journey no slaves were ever served as we were: through every village, town, and hamlet, that we passed, the women and children, and indeed some men amongst them, came out, and loaded us with the most rascally epithets, calling us "Rascally cut-throat dogs, Murderers, Blood-hounds," &c.; but what vexed me most was, their continually slandering of our country (Scotland), on which they threw the most infamous invectives: to this abuse they added showers of dirt and filth, with now and then a stone. We complained to those who had us in charge: but it was needless; for though they saw, and said they were sorry for the ill treatment that we had received, it was not in their power to remedy it; for that if they took any measures to prevent it, even they themselves would not perhaps escape full as bad, if not worse usage than we had experienced; and also be considered as traitors to their country, for only defending and protecting us from the resentment of the populace: we therefore were obliged to submit to what they were pleased to say and do; and were most happy, I assure you, when we arrived at the post where we were destined to remain as prisoners. I have applied, with the rest of the officers, to the Congress for our discharge, on parole; and am in hopes of succeeding; when I shall fully inform you of particulars. I send this by a Dutch ship bound to Amsterdam."

In the American papers appeared the following letter from Lt-Col. Campbell to Gen. Howe.

"SIR, *Boston, June* 19. 1776.

I am sorry to inform you, that it has been my unfortunate lot to have fallen into the hands of the Americans, in the

middle of Boſton harbour; but when the circumſtances which have occaſioned this diſaſter are underſtood, I flatter myſelf, no reflection will ariſe to myſelf or my officers on account of it.

On the 16th of June, the George and Annabella tranſports, with two companies of the 71ſt regiment of Highlanders, made the land of Cape Anne, after a paſſage of ſeven weeks from Scotland; during the courſe of which we had not an opportunity of ſpeaking to a ſingle veſſel that could give us the ſmalleſt information of the Britiſh troops having evacuated Boſton. On the 17th, at day-light, we found ourſelves oppoſite to the harbour's mouth of Boſton; but, from contrary winds, it was neceſſary to make ſeveral tacks to reach it. Four ſchooners, which we took to be pilots, or armed veſſels in the ſervice of his Majeſty, (but which were afterwards found to be four American privateers, of eight carriage-guns, twelve ſwivels, and forty men each), were bearing down upon us at four o'clock in the morning. At half an hour thereafter, two of them engaged us; and, about eleven o'clock, the other two were cloſe along-ſide. The George tranſport, on board of which Maj. Menzies and I, with 108 men of the ſecond battalion, the adjutant, the quartermaſter, two lieutenants, five volunteers, were paſſengers, had only ſix pieces of cannon to oppoſe them; and the Annabella, on board of which was Capt. Mackenzie, together with two ſubalterns, two volunteers, and 82 private men of the firſt battalion, had only two ſwivels for her defence. Under ſuch circumſtances, I thought it expedient for the Annabella to keep ahead of the George, that our artillery might be uſed with more effect and leſs obſtruction. Two of the privateers having ſtationed themſelves upon our larboard quarter, and two upon our ſtarboard quarter, a tolerable cannonade enſued, which, with very few intermiſſions, laſted till four o'clock in the evening, when the enemy bore away, and anchored in Plymouth harbour. Our loſs upon this occaſion was only three men mortally wounded on board the George; one man killed, and one man ſlightly wounded, on board the Annabella. As my orders were for the port of Boſton, I thought it my duty, at this happy criſis, to puſh forward into the harbour, not doubting I ſhould receive protection, either from a fort, or from ſome ſhip of force ſtationed there for the ſecurity of our fleet.

Toward the cloſe of the evening, we perceived the four ſchooners that were engaged with us in the morning, joined by the brig Defence, of ſixteen carriage-guns, twenty ſwivels, and 117 men; and a ſchooner of eight carriage-guns, twelve ſwivels, and 40 men, got under way, and made towards us. As we ſtood up for Nantaſket road, an American battery opened upon us; which was the firſt ſerious proof we had that there could ſcarcely be many of our friends at Boſton; and we were too far embayed to retreat, eſpecially as the wind had died away, and the tide of flood not half expended. After each of the veſſels having twice run aground, we anchored at George's iſland, and prepared for action; but the Annabella, by ſome misfortune or other, got aground ſo far aſtern of the George, we could expect but a feeble ſupport from her muſketry. About eleven o'clock, four of the ſchooners anchored right upon our bow, and one right aſtern of us. The armed brig took her ſtation on our ſtarboard ſide, at the diſtance of 200 yards, and hailed us to ſtrike the Britiſh flag. Although the mate of our ſhip, and every ſailor on board, the captain only excepted, refuſed poſitively to fight any longer, I have the pleaſure to inform you, that there was not an officer, non-commiſſioned officer, or private man of the 71ſt, but what ſtood to their quarters, with a ready and chearful obedience. On our refuſing to ſtrike the Britiſh flag, the action was renewed, with a good deal of warmth on both ſides; and it was our misfortune, after the ſharp combat of an hour and a half, to have expended every ſhot that we had for our artillery. Under ſuch circumſtances, hemmed in, as we were, with ſix privateers, in the middle of an enemy's harbour, beſet with a dead calm, without the power of eſcaping, or even the moſt diſtant hope of relief, I thought it became my duty not to ſacrifice the lives of gallant men wantonly in the arduous attempt of an evident impoſſibility. In this unfortunate affair Maj. Menzies and ſeven private ſoldiers were killed; the quartermaſter and twelve private ſoldiers wounded. The Major was buried, with the honours of war, at Boſton.

Since our captivity, I have the honour to acquaint you, that we have experienced the utmoſt civility and good treatment from the people of power at Boſton, inſomuch, Sir, that I ſhould do injuſtice

to

to the feelings of generoſity, did I not make this particular information with pleaſure and ſatisfaction.— I have now to requeſt of you, that ſo ſoon as the diſtracted ſtate of this unfortunate controverſy will admit, you will be pleaſed to take an early opportunity of ſettling a cartel for myſelf and officers. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Lieut.-Col. of the 2d bat. 71ſt regt.

General Howe.

*P. S.* On my arrival at Boſton, I found that Capt. Maxwell, with the light infantry of the 1ſt battalion of the 71ſt regiment, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of ſome other privateers, and was carried into Marblehead the 10th inſt. Capt. Campbell, with the grenadiers of the 2d battalion, who was ignorant as we were of the evacuation of Boſton, ſtood into the mouth of the harbour, and was ſurrounded and taken by eight privateers this forenoon.

In caſe a cartel is eſtabliſhed, the following return is, as near as I can effect, the number of officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and private men of the 71ſt regiment, who are priſoners of war at and in the neighbourhood of Boſton.

The George tranſport: Lt-Col. Archibald Campbell; Lieut. and Adj. Archibald Campbell; Lieut. Archibald Balneaves; Lieut. Hugh Campbell; Quartermaſter William Ogilvie; Surgeon's mate David Burnes; Patrick Macdougal volunteer, and acting ſerjeant-major; James Flint volunteer; Dugald Campbell ditto; Donald Macbane, John Wilſon, 3 ſerjeants, 4 corporals, 2 drummers, 90 private men.

"The Annabella tranſport: Capt. George Mackenzie; Lieut. Colin Mackenzie; Enſ. Peter Fraſer; Mr Mackenzie and Alexander Mactaviſh, volunteers; 4 ſerjeants, 4 corporals, 2 drummers, 81 private men.

"Lord Howe tranſport: Capt. Laurence Campbell; Lieut. Robert Duncanſon; Lieut. Archibald Maclean; Lieut. Lewis Colhoun; Duncan Campbell volunteer; 4 ſerjeants, 4 corporals, 2 drummers, and 96 private men.

Ann tranſport: Capt. Hamilton Maxwell; Lieut. Charles Campbell; Lieut. Fraſer; Lieut. ——; 4 ſerjeants, 4 corporals, 2 drummers, 96 private men.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
Lieut.-Col. of the 2d bat. 71ſt regt."

Gov. Eden's taking ſhelter on board a man of war [373.] is confirmed.—A letter from on board the ſhip Logan, Peaukitank river in Virginia, dated June 28. ſays, "By a letter from Maryland, we are informed, that the people in general in that province are friends to government, and only want an opportunity to ſhew themſelves; for which purpoſe his Majeſty's ſhip the Fowey, Capt. Montague, went up about eight days ago to bring Gov. Eden here, and what people would come with him."

An unſucceſsful attack has been made in South Carolina.

"*Whitehall, Aug.* 24. Capt. Hope arrived on Wedneſday evening laſt from South Carolina, with diſpatches from Com. Sir Peter Parker and Lt-Gen. Clinton.

*Extract of a letter from Sir Peter Parker to Mr Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated within Charleſtown Bar, July* 9. 1776.

"It having been judged adviſeable to make an attempt upon Charleſtown in South Carolina, the fleet ſailed from Cape Fear on the 1ſt of June, and on the 4th anchored off Charleſtown bar. The 5th ſounded the bar, and laid down buoys preparatory to the intended entrance of the harbour. The 7th all the frigates and moſt of the tranſports got over the bar into Five-fathom Hole. The 9th Gen. Clinton landed on Long iſland with about 4 or 500 men. The 10th the Briſtol got over the bar with ſome difficulty. The 15th gave the captains of the ſquadron my arrangement for the attack of the batteries on Sulivan's iſland, and the next day acquainted Gen. Clinton that the ſhips were ready. The General fixed on the 23d for our joint attack; but the wind proving unfavourable prevented its taking effect. The 25th the Experiment arrived, and next day came over the bar, when a new arrangement was made for the attack. The 28th, at half an hour after nine in the morning, informed Gen. Clinton by ſignal that I ſhould go on the attack. At half an hour after ten I made the ſignal to weigh; and about a quarter after eleven the Briſtol, Experiment, Active, and Solebay, brought up againſt the fort. The Thunder bomb, covered by the Friendſhip armed veſſel, brought the ſaliant angle of the eaſt baſtion to bear N. W. by N. and Col. James (who has ever ſince our arrival been very anxious to give the beſt aſſiſtance) threw ſeveral

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ſhells a little before and during the engagement in a very good direction. The Sphynx, Actæon, and Syren, were to have been to the weſtward, to prevent fire-ſhips or other veſſels from annoying the ſhips engaged, to enfilade the works, and, if the rebels ſhould be driven from them, to cut off their retreat, if poſſible. This laſt ſervice was not performed, owing to the ignorance of the pilot, who run the three frigates aground. The Sphynx and Syren got off in a few hours, but the Actæon remained faſt till the next morning, when the captain and officers thought proper to ſcuttle and ſet her on fire. I ordered a court-martial on the captain, officers, and company, and they have been honourably acquitted. Capt. Hope made his armed ſhip as uſeful as he could on this occaſion, and he merits every thing that can be ſaid in his favour. During the time of our being abreaſt of the fort, which was near ten hours, a briſk fire was kept up by the ſhips, with intervals, and we had the ſatisfaction, after being engaged two hours, to oblige the rebels to ſlacken their fire very much. We drove large parties ſeveral times out of the fort, which were replaced by others from the main. About half an hour after three, a conſiderable reinforcement from Mount Pleaſant hung a man on a tree at the back of the fort: and we imagine that the ſame party ran away about an hour after; for the fort was then totally ſilenced, and evacuated for near one hour and an half: but the rebels finding that our army could not take poſſeſſion, about ſix o'clock a conſiderable body of people re-entered the fort, and renewed the firing from two or three guns, the reſt being, I ſuppoſe, diſmounted. About nine o'clock, it being very dark, great part of our ammunition expended, the people fatigued, the tide of ebb almoſt done, no proſpect from the eaſtward, and no poſſibility of our being of any farther ſervice, I ordered the ſhips to withdraw to their former moorings.

Their Lordſhips will ſee plainly by this account, that if the troops could have co-operated on this attack, his Majeſty would have been in poſſeſſion of Sulivan's iſland. But I muſt beg leave here to be fully underſtood, leſt it ſhould be imagined that I mean to throw the moſt diſtant reflection on our army. I ſhould not diſcharge my conſcience, were I not to acknowledge, that ſuch was my opinion of his Majeſty's troops, from the General down to the private ſoldier, that after I had been engaged ſome hours, and perceived that the troops had not got a footing on the north end of Sulivan's iſland, I was perfectly ſatisfied that the landing was impracticable, and that the attempt would have been the deſtruction of many brave men without the leaſt probability of ſucceſs; and this, I am certain, will appear to be the caſe, when Gen. Clinton repreſents his ſituation.

The Briſtol had 40 men killed, and 71 wounded; the Experiment 23 killed and 56 wounded, and both of them ſuffered much in their hulls, maſts, and rigging; the Active had Lieut. Pike killed, and 6 men wounded; and the Solebay 8 men wounded. Not one man who was quartered at the beginning of the action on the Briſtol's quarterdeck eſcaped being killed or wounded. Capt. Morris loſt his right arm, and received other wounds, and is ſince dead; the maſter is wounded in his right arm, but will recover the uſe of it: I received ſeveral contuſions at different times, but as none of them are on any part where the leaſt danger can be apprehended, they are not worth mentioning. Lieut[s] Caulfield, Molloy, and Nugent, were the lieutenants of the Briſtol in the action: they behaved ſo remarkably well, that it is impoſſible to ſay to whom the preference is due; and ſo indeed I may ſay of all the petty officers, ſhip's company, and voluntiers. At the head of the latter I muſt place Lord William Campbell, who was ſo condeſcending as to accept of the direction of ſome guns on the lower-gun deck. His Lordſhip received a contuſion on his left ſide, but I have the happineſs to inform their Lordſhips that it has not proved of much conſequence. Capt. Scott, of the Experiment, loſt his left arm, and is otherwiſe ſo much wounded, that I fear he will not recover.

I cannot conclude this letter without remarking, that when it was known that we had many men too weak to come to quarters, almoſt all the ſeamen belonging to the tranſports offered their ſervice with a truly Britiſh ſpirit, and a juſt ſenſe of the cauſe we are engaged in. I accepted of upwards of fifty to ſupply the place of our ſick. The maſters of many of the tranſports attended with their boats, but particular thanks are due to Mr Chambers, the maſter of the Mercury.

All the regiments will be embarked in

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a few days. The firſt brigade, conſiſting of four regiments, will ſail in a day or two, under convoy, for New York; and the Briſtol and Experiment will, I hope, ſoon follow with the remainder.

Sir Peter Parker's ſquadron conſiſted of the following ſhips and veſſels.

| *Ships, &c.* | *Guns.* | *Commanders.* |
|---|---|---|
| Briſtol - - | 50 | Sir Peter Parker. Capt. John Morris. |
| Experiment - | 50 | Alexander Scott. |
| Active - - | 28 | William Williams. |
| Solebay - - | 28 | Thomas Symonds. |
| Actæon - - | 28 | Chriſtopher Atkins. |
| Syren - - | 28 | Tobias Furneaux. |
| Sphynx - - | 20 | Anthony Hunt. |
| Friendſhip armed veſſel | 22 | Charles Hope. |
| Ranger ſloop - | 8 | Roger Wills. |
| Thunder bomb | 8 | James Reid. |
| St Laurence ſchooner | | Lieut. John Graves. |

"*Whitehall, Aug.* 24. It appears, by Lt-Gen. Clinton's letter to Lord George Germain, dated July 8. 1776, from the camp on Long iſland, province of South Carolina, that Sir Peter Parker and the General having received intelligence, that the fortreſs erected by the rebels on Sulivan's iſland (the key to Charleſtown harbour) was in an imperfect and unfiniſhed ſtate, reſolved to attempt the reduction thereof by a *coup de main*; and that, in order that the army might cooperate with the fleet, the General landed his troops on Long iſland, which had been repreſented to him as communicating with Sulivan's iſland by a ford paſſable at low water; but that he, to his very great mortification, found the channel, which was reported to have been eighteen inches deep at low water, to be ſeven feet deep; which circumſtance rendered it impoſſible for the army to give that aſſiſtance to the fleet in the attack made upon the fortreſs that the General intended, and which he, and the troops under his command, ardently wiſhed to do."

Another account runs thus. "Upon the intelligence and advice of Gen. Clinton, it was reſolved for the ſquadron to paſs Charleſtown bar to attack the town, and cover the landing of the army. In conſequence thereof the ſquadron weighed, conſiſting of the Briſtol, Experiment, Actæon, Active, and Syren. There were nineteen feet water on the bar, and the Briſtol was lightened to ſeventeen and a half. The cannonade was warm on both ſides for ſixteen hours; but the Syren's cable parting, ſhe ran on board the Actæon, and drove her on the bank. At low water ſhe had but ſeven feet water, and heeled into the fort. The fire was then ſolely kept up by the Active, Capt. Scott, who behaved with ſuch activity and gallantry, that he ſaved the whole ſquadron by his conſtant fire on the fort. The ſpring of the Briſtol's cable being ſhot away, ſhe lay two hours with her ſtern to the fort; and though ſupplied by hands from the tranſports and the loſt ſhip, ſhe was ſcarce able to get acroſs the bar. The redoubts were conſtructed of the cabbage-tree and ſod, and the batteries laid ſo low, that the ſhot from the ſhips went over them. The provincials loſt but ſixteen men, and thirteen wounded. Charleſtown is fortified in the ſame way, and is capable of making an equal reſiſtance."

The great loſs which the fleet ſuſtained is ſaid to be owing chiefly to the timidity of the pilots, who would not carry the ſhips nearer to the batteries than 900 yards, where they were an excellent mark, and could do little harm to the enemy.

A writer under the ſignature of *Candid* mentions "a circumſtance, which, in his opinion, tends very much to exculpate both the General and Commodore from the charge of raſhneſs, and want of proper precaution, which is almoſt univerſally brought againſt them. What I mean (continues he) is the depth of the channel, at low water, between Sulivan's iſland and Long iſland. The General ſays, he had been informed that it was only eighteen inches deep, but that when he came there, he found it ſeven feet. Now the fact is, that it is ſometimes one, and ſometimes the other, according to the direction in which the wind blows. A ſtrong wind from the land will reduce it to eighteen inches, and a ſtrong wind from the ocean will increaſe it to ſeven feet. This I have been aſſured of by a gentleman who reſided long at Charleſtown, and had frequent opportunities of ſeeing the truth of what he told me. It may indeed be ſaid, that it was the buſineſs of the commanders not to make the attack with a ſtrong wind blowing from the ocean. But it does not appear that there was a ſtrong wind from the ocean when the attack began, though there might poſſibly be one before it ended. True it is, that in our climate the wind ſeldom ſhifts ſo ſuddenly as to blow with great violence, within the ſpace of ſix hours, from directly oppoſite points of

of the compaſs. It muſt neceſſarily ceaſe in one quarter before it ariſes in another; and at firſt it rarely ariſes with much force, but requires a conſiderable time before it arrives at any degree of violence. But though this be the caſe in our northern latitude, it by no means follows, that it is exactly, or even nearly, the ſame in the ſouthern latitude of Carolina."

After keeping his ſtation a long time, Lord Dunmore is at laſt forced from Virginia.—— A gentleman who arrived at Whitehaven from Virginia about the end of Auguſt, writes thus. "I arrived here this morning in Mr Fleming's ſhip, after a paſſage of four weeks and two days from the Cape. Nothing but misfortune purſued us from the time you went away. The week following, on the 9th day of July, we were driven from Guin's iſland by cannon, which killed one man on board the Dunmore, and took the arm off another. From thence we went up the bay, and there met with a ſtorm, in which we had like to have periſhed on board the brig. Mr Parker and Mr Ingram were blown on the eaſtern ſhore, and made priſoners. The fleet went on to Potomack; and after getting watered, by the Roebuck and two tranſports going up into the freſh part of the river, all the veſſels that could go to ſea, were ordered to ſome place of peace. Many were burnt; among the reſt, the brig we ſtaid in. Some went to Auguſtine with the Otter, ſome to Bermudas, and ſome to the Weſt Indies. Mr Anthony Roxburgh went with Mr Archibald Brown to Antigua."

There are other accounts of this retreat.—One ſays, That Lord Dunmore, finding Guin's iſland not to his liking, as a place of retreat, (till ſuccours would arrive), had removed to George's iſland, on Potomack river: That the families under his Lordſhip's protection, who were friends to government, found themſelves extremely embarraſſed, after Sir Peter Parker and Gen. Clinton's departure for South Carolina; and a ſickneſs prevailed, by which, out of 1300 negroes, there were only 80 ſurvived; therefore had permiſſion from his Lordſhip, to ſail, with their effects, where they choſe: upon which a number ſet off, on board ſloops, for Bermudas, the Weſt Indies, Halifax, and Britain: That one of the veſſels had parted her cables, and by a gale of eaſterly wind, drove on ſhore; ſhe fell into the hands of the rebels. Mr Parker and Mr Ingram was on board of her. —— It is alſo ſaid, the collector, with the cuſtomhouſe-books and caſh-cheſt, were likewiſe taken.—Several veſſels were ordered to be burnt, to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands.

Another account ſays, That the rebels had raiſed a battery oppoſite to Guin's iſland, which greatly annoyed the fleet under Lord Dunmore, and obliged the little army to imbark, and the ſhipping to move off with ſeeming precipitation. —It is ſaid, that the battery of the rebels was particularly aimed againſt the quarterdeck of Lord Dunmore's ſhip, and that his Lordſhip received two wounds, one in the face, and another in the leg: ſeveral of the crew are ſaid to be killed and wounded. The fleet, thus drove off, proceeded to Potomack river; at the mouth of which they met with a ſevere gale of wind, which drove on ſhore ſeveral ſmall veſſels, with the friends of government on board, who were taken priſoners. With the remains, Lord Dunmore proceeded to George's iſland, where he landed, and remained ſome days. In the mean time the Roebuck man of war, with tranſports, went up as high as Dumfries to get freſh water. They were fired upon on their way from Col. Brent's houſe in Virginia, upon which a party landed, and burnt it. During the abſence of the Roebuck, the Defiance, a provincial privateer, with four tenders full of men, came in ſight of Lord Dunmore's fleet, ſeemingly with a deſign to attack the Liverpool, (the only man of war there); at the ſame time a battery was opened againſt her from the ſhore: but the Roebuck fortunately coming in ſight at a very critical moment, the Defiance retired, and could not be overtaken."

The ſhip Grace, Donaldſon, is ſince arrived in twenty-eight days from Virginia, with a great number of paſſengers, conſiſting of ſome genteel families, tradeſmen, ſervants, and negroes, moſt of whom have been on board Lord Dunmore's fleet ſince the 12th of December, and have ſuffered all the hardſhips which might be expected from a long confinement on board ſhips too much crouded with people, and a great ſcarcity of proviſions.

A writer in the news-papers obſerves, that Lord Dunmore has been ſhamefully neglected; a colony of great importance

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loſt to Britain (at leaſt for one year); and a communication between the northern and ſouthern provinces left open to the rebels: for, adds he, had that unfortunate fleet of Sir Peter Parker got orders to join his Lordſhip, Virginia and Maryland might have been as effectually ſcoured as Canada.

We now give ſome of the proceedings of the Congreſs.

The Congreſs, on the 4th of July, declared the colonies independent ſtates. It is ſaid, the number of provinces for independency were ſeven, againſt it ſix [181.]. Other accounts ſay, that the Congreſs were unanimous: it is probable, that the members were divided, but, agreeable to the ſecret article of the Congreſs, the minority had gone in with the ſentiments of the majority, and thus gave it the appearance of unanimity.—A letter from on board the Fowey man of war, at Maryland, dated July 1. after ſpeaking of the great confuſion, noiſe, and clamour, in their meetings and councils, on the debates of a ſeparation from the mother-country, ſays, "The whole eight eaſtern-ſhore counties were againſt independency; four of the weſtern were for it, and the other four were againſt; ſo that in Maryland the diviſion was twelve to four." The ſame letter ſays, "Governor Eden was obliged to take refuge on board the Fowey man of war; his baggage was ſtopped in going to him, by reaſon of many of the provincials having deſerted to him, whom he ſecured, and refuſed to give up."——We inſert the Declaration of Independency;—ſubjoining, in the form of notes, ſome remarks by a writer under the ſignature of *An Engliſhman*; which he introduces thus: "So many pamphlets having been publiſhed on the ſubject of the American rebellion, any farther publications of that kind might be ſurfeiting; I ſhall therefore addreſs myſelf to you in this manner, and deſire you to communicate to the public in your paper, ſome thoughts on the late Declaration of the American Congreſs.—The Declaration is without doubt of the moſt extraordinary nature both with regard to ſentiment and language; and conſidering that the motive of it is to aſſign ſome juſtifiable reaſons of their ſeparating themſelves from G. Britain, unleſs it had been fraught with more truth and ſenſe, might well have been ſpared, as it reflects no honour upon either their erudition or honeſty."

"In CONGRESS, July 4. 1776.

A DECLARATION by the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS aſſembled.

WHen in the courſe of human events it becomes neceſſary for one people to diſſolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to aſſume among the powers of the earth the ſeparate and equal ſtation to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent reſpect to the opinions of mankind requires that they ſhould declare the cauſes which impel them to the ſeparation.

We hold theſe truths to be ſelf-evident: That all men are created equal *; That they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; That among theſe are life, liberty, and the purſuit of happineſs †: That to ſecure theſe rights,

* [In what are they created equal? Is it in ſize, ſtrength, underſtanding, figure, moral or civil accompliſhments, or ſituation of life? Every ploughman knows that they are not created equal in any of theſe. All men, it is true, are equally created: but what is this to the purpoſe? It certainly is no reaſon why the Americans ſhould turn rebels, becauſe the people of G. Britain are their fellow-creatures, *i. e.* are created as well as themſelves. It may be a reaſon why they ſhould not rebel, but moſt indiſputably is none why they ſhould. They therefore have introduced their ſelf-evident truth, either through ignorance, or by deſign, with a ſelf-evident falſehood; ſince I will defy any American rebel, or any of their patriotic retainers here in England, to point out to me any two men throughout the whole world of whom it may with truth be ſaid, that they are created equal.]

† [The meaning of theſe words the Congreſs appear not at all to underſtand; among which are life, liberty, and the purſuit of happineſs. Let us put ſome of theſe words together.—All men are endowed by their Creator with the unalienable right of life. How far they may be endowed with this unalienable right I do not yet ſay, but, ſure I am, theſe gentry aſſume to themſelves an unalienable right of talking nonſenſe. Was it ever heard ſince the introduction of blunders into the world, that life was a man's right? Life or animation is of the eſſence of human nature, and is that without which one is not a man; and therefore to call life a right, is to betray a total ignorance of the meaning of words. A living

rights, governments are inſtituted among men, deriving their juſt powers from the conſent of the governed; and whenever any form of government becomes deſtructive of theſe ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to aboliſh it, and to inſtitute new government, laying its foundation on ſuch principles, and organizing its powers in ſuch form, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt likely to effect their ſafety and happineſs. Prudence indeed will dictate, that governments long eſtabliſhed ſhould not be changed for light and tranſient cauſes; and accordingly all experience hath ſhewn, that mankind are more diſpoſed to ſuffer, while evils are ſufferable, than to right themſelves by aboliſhing the forms to which they are accuſtomed: but when a long train of abuſes and uſurpations, purſuing invariably the ſame object, evinces a deſign to reduce them under abſolute deſpotiſm, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off ſuch government, and to provide new guards for their future ſecurity. Such has been the patient ſufferance of theſe colonies, and ſuch is now the neceſſity which conſtrains them to alter their former ſyſtems of government. The hiſtory of the preſent King of Great Britain, is a hiſtory of repeated injuries and uſurpations; all having in direct object the eſtabliſhment of an abſolute tyranny over theſe ſtates. To prove this, let facts be ſubmitted to a candid world.

He has refuſed his aſſent to laws, the moſt wholeſome and neceſſary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to paſs laws of immediate and preſſing importance, unleſs ſuſpended in their operation till his aſſent ſhould be obtained; and when ſo ſuſpended, he has utterly neglected to attend them.

He has refuſed to paſs other laws for accommodation of large diſtricts of people, unleſs thoſe people would relinquiſh the rights of repreſentation in the legiſlature; a right ineſtimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

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ving man, *i. e.* a man with life, hath a right to a great many things; but to ſay that a man with life hath a right to be a man with life, is ſo purely American, that I believe the texture of no other brain upon the face of the earth will admit the idea. Whatever it may be, I have tried to make an idea out of it, but own I am unable Prior to my having any right at all as a man, it is certain *I* muſt be a man, and ſuch a man *I* certainly cannot be if I have no life; and therefore if it be ſaid that *I* have a right to life, then the word *I* muſt ſignify ſomething without life; and, conſequently, ſomething without life muſt be ſuppoſed to have a property, which without life it is not poſſible it can have.

Well, but they ſay, all men have not only a right to life, but an unalienable right. The word *unalienable* ſignifies that which is not alienable, and that which is not alienable is what cannot be transferred ſo as to become another's; ſo that their unalienable right is a right which they cannot transfer to a broomſtick or a cabbage-ſtalk; and becauſe they cannot transfer their own lives from themſelves to a cabbage-ſtalk, therefore they think it abſolutely neceſſary that they ſhould rebel; and, out of a decent reſpect to the opinions of mankind, alledge this as one of the cauſes which impels them to ſeparate themſelves from thoſe to whom they owe obedience.

The next aſſigned cauſe and ground of their rebellion is, that every man hath an unalienable right to liberty: and here the words, as it happens, are not nonſenſe; but then they are not true: ſlaves there are in America; and where there are ſlaves, their liberty is alienated.

If the Creator hath endowed man with an unalienable right to liberty, no reaſon in the world will juſtify the abridgement of that liberty, and a man hath a right to do every thing that he thinks proper without controul or reſtraint; and upon the ſame principle, there can be no ſuch things as ſervants, ſubjects, or government of any kind whatſoever. In a word, every law that hath been in the world ſince the formation of Adam, gives the lie to this ſelf-evident truth, (as they are pleaſed to term it); becauſe every law, divine or human, that is or hath been in the world, is an abridgement of man's liberty.

Their next ſelf-evident truth and ground of rebellion is, that they have an unalienable right to the purſuit of happineſs. The purſuit of happineſs an unalienable right! This ſurely is outdoing every thing that went before. Put it into Engliſh: The purſuit of happineſs is a right with which the Creator hath endowed me, and which can neither be taken from me, nor can I transfer it to another. Did ever any mortal alive hear of taking a purſuit of happineſs from a man? What they poſſibly can mean by theſe words, I own, is beyond my comprehenſion. A man may take from me a horſe or a cow, or I may alienate either of them from myſelf, as I may likewiſe any thing that I have; but how that can be taken from me, or alienated, which I have not, muſt be left for the ſolution of ſome unborn Oedipus.]

He has called together legiſlative bodies at places unuſual, uncomfortable, and diſtant from the depoſitary of their public records, for the ſole purpoſe of fatiguing them into compliance with his meaſures. [xxxi. 368. 408. xxxiv. 451.]

He has diſſolved repreſentative houſes repeatedly, for oppoſing, with manly firmneſs, his invaſions on the rights of the people.

He has refuſed for a long time, after ſuch diſſolution, to cauſe others to be erected; whereby the legiſlative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exerciſe; the ſtate remaining in the mean time expoſed to all the dangers of invaſion from without, and convulſions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of theſe ſtates; for that purpoſe obſtructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refuſing to paſs others to encourage their migrations hither, and raiſing the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obſtructed the adminiſtration of juſtice, by refuſing his aſſent to laws for eſtabliſhing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their ſalaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and ſent hither ſwarms of officers, to haraſs our people, and eat out their ſubſiſtence.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, ſtanding armies, without the conſent of our legiſlatures. [xxxvii. 84.]

He has affected to render the military independent of, and ſuperior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to ſubject us to a juriſdiction foreign to our conſtitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his aſſent to their pretended acts of legiſlation,

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from puniſhment for any murders which they ſhould commit on the inhabitants of theſe ſtates;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For impoſing taxes on us without our conſent;

For depriving us, in many caſes, of the benefit of trial by jury;

For tranſporting us beyond ſeas to be tried for pretended offences;

For aboliſhing the free ſyſtem of Engliſh laws in a neighbouring province, eſtabliſhing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, ſo as to render it at once an example and fit inſtrument for introducing the ſame abſolute rule into theſe colonies;

For taking away our charters, aboliſhing our moſt valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

For ſuſpending our own legiſlatures, and declaring themſelves inveſted with power to legiſlate for us in all caſes whatſoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war againſt us.

He has plundered our ſeas, ravaged our coaſts, burnt our towns, and deſtroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, tranſporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, deſolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumſtances of cruelty and perfidy, ſcarcely parallelled in the moſt barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has conſtrained our fellow-citizens taken captive on the high ſeas, to bear arms againſt their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themſelves by their hands.

He has excited domeſtic inſurrections amongſt us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the mercileſs Indian ſavages, whoſe known rule of warfare is an undiſtinguiſhed deſtruction of all ages, ſexes, and conditions.

In every ſtage of theſe oppreſſions we have petitioned for redreſs, in the moſt humble terms; our repeated petitions have been anſwered only by repeated injury.—A prince whoſe character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our Britiſh brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts, by their legiſlature, to extend an unwarrantable juriſdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumſtances of our emigration and ſettlement here. We have appealed to their native juſtice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to diſavow theſe uſurpations which would

inevitably interrupt our connections and correſpondence [xxxvi. 691. xxxvii. 427.]. They too have been deaf to the voice of juſtice, and of conſanguinity. We muſt, therefore, acquieſce in the neceſſity which denounces our ſeparation, and hold them, as we hold the reſt of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the repreſentatives of the United States of America, in general congreſs aſſembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of theſe colonies, ſolemnly publiſh and declare, That theſe United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent ſtates, and that they are abſolved from all allegiance to the Britiſh crown, and that all political connections between them and the ſtate of Great Britain is and ought to be totally diſſolved; and that, as free and independent ſtates, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, eſtabliſh commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent ſtates may of right do. And for the ſupport of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our ſacred honour.

Signed by order, and in behalf of the Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.
Atteſt, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary."

A letter from Philadelphia ſays, "The 4th of July, 1776, the Americans appointed as a day of faſting and prayer, preparatory to their dedicating their country to God; which was done in the following manner: The Congreſs being aſſembled, after having declared America independent, they had a crown placed on a Bible, which by prayer and ſolemn devotion they offered to God. This religious ceremony being ended, they divided the crown into thirteen parts, each of the United Provinces taking a part." [359, 60.]

"*New York, July* 11. On Wedneſday laſt, the declaration of independence was read at the head of each brigade of the continental army, poſted at and near New York, and every where received with loud huzzas, and the utmoſt demonſtrations of joy.

The ſame evening the equeſtrian ſtatue of George III. which Tory pride and folly raiſed in the year 1770, was, by the ſons of Freedom, laid proſtrate in the dirt; the juſt deſert of an ungrateful tyrant. The lead wherewith this monument was made, is to be run into bullets to aſſimilate with the brain of our infatuated adverſaries, who, to gain a pepper-corn, have loſt an empire: *Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*"

"*Trenton, New Jerſey, July* 8. The declaration of independence was proclaimed here, together with the conſtitution of the colony, of late eſtabliſhed, and the reſolve of the provincial congreſs, for continuing the adminiſtration of juſtice during the interim."

"*Princetown, New Jerſey, July* 10. Laſt night, Naſſau-hall was grandly illuminated, and independency proclaimed under a triple volley of muſketry, and univerſal acclamations for the proſperity of the United Colonies. The ceremony was conducted with the greateſt decorum."

It now appears, that Lord Howe loſt no time in publiſhing the offer of pardon to the rebellious colonies, his Lordſhip having done it as ſoon as he arrived on the coaſt, before proceeding to Halifax [361.], to join his brother, and fourteen days before the date of the declaration of independence by the Congreſs.—It is publiſhed by the Congreſs, viz.

"CONGRESS, *July* 19. 1776.

Reſolved, That a copy of the circular letters, and of the declarations they incloſed, from Lord Howe, to Mr W. Franklin, Mr Penn, Mr Eden, Lord Dunmore, Mr Martin, and Sir James Wright, late Governors, ſent to Amboy by a flag, and forwarded to Congreſs by Gen. Waſhington, be publiſhed in the ſeveral gazettes; that the good people of theſe United States may be informed of what nature are the commiſſioners, and what the terms, with the expectation of which the inſidious court of Britain has endeavoured to amuſe and diſarm them; and that the few who ſtill remain ſuſpended by a hope founded either in the juſtice or moderation of their late King, may now, at length, be convinced, that the valour alone of their country is to ſave its liberties.

*Extract from the Journals,*
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

"EAGLE, *off the coaſt of the province of* Maſſachuſet's-bay, *June* 20. 1776.

SIR,

BEING appointed Commander in Chief of

of the ſhips and veſſels of his Majeſty's fleet employed in North America, and having the honour to be by his Majeſty conſtituted one of his Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace to his colonies, and for granting *pardons* to ſuch of his ſubjects therein as ſhall be *duly ſolicitous* to benefit by that effect of his gracious indulgence; I embrace this opportunity to inform you of my arrival on the American coaſt; where my firſt object will be, an early meeting with General Howe, whom his Majeſty has been pleaſed to join with me in the ſaid commiſſion.

In the mean time I have judged it expedient to iſſue the incloſed Declaration, in order that all perſons may have immediate information of his Majeſty's moſt gracious intentions. And I deſire you will be pleaſed forthwith to cauſe the ſaid declaration to be promulgated, in ſuch manner, and at ſuch places within the province of New Jerſey, as will render the ſame of the moſt public notoriety.

Aſſured of being favoured with your aſſiſtance in every meaſure for the ſpeedy and effectual reſtoration of the public tranquillity, I am to requeſt you will communicate, from time to time, ſuch information as you may think will facilitate the attainment of that important object in the province over which you preſide.

I have the honour to be, with great reſpect and conſideration, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

HOWE."

" By RICHARD VISCOUNT HOWE, of the kingdom of Ireland, one of the King's Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace to his Majeſty's colonies and plantations in North America, &c.

## DECLARATION.

WHEREAS, by an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with the colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſet's-bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned, it is enacted, " That it ſhall and may be lawful, to and for any perſon or perſons appointed and authoriſed by his Majeſty, to grant a pardon, or pardons, to any number or deſcription of perſons, by proclamation in his Majeſty's name; to declare any colony or province, colonies or provinces, or any county, town, port-diſtrict, or place, in any colony or province, to be at the peace of his Majeſty;" and that " from and after the iſſuing of any ſuch proclamation, in any of the aforeſaid colonies or provinces, or if his Majeſty ſhall be graciouſly pleaſed to ſignify the ſame by his royal proclamation," the ſaid " act, with reſpect to ſuch colony or province, colonies or provinces, county, town, port, diſtrict, or place, ſhall ceaſe, determine, and be utterly void:"

And whereas the King, deſirous to deliver all his ſubjects from the calamities of war, and other *oppreſſions which they now undergo*, and to reſtore the ſaid colonies to his protection and peace, as ſoon as the conſtitutional authority of government therein may be replaced, hath been graciouſly pleaſed, by letters-patent under the great ſeal, dated the 6th day of May, in the ſixteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, to nominate and appoint me, Richard Viſcount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland, and William Howe, Eſq; General of his forces in North America, and each of us, jointly and ſeverally, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioner and Commiſſioners, for *granting his free and general pardons* to all thoſe, who, in the tumult and diſaſter of the times, may have deviated from their juſt allegiance, and who are willing, by a ſpeedy return to their duty, to reap the benefits of the royal favour; and alſo for declaring, in his Majeſty's name, any colony, province, county, town, port, diſtrict, or place, to be at the peace of his Majeſty: I DO THEREFORE hereby declare, that due conſideration ſhall be had to the meritorious ſervices of all perſons who ſhall aid and aſſiſt in reſtoring the public tranquillity in the ſaid colonies, or in any part or parts thereof; that pardons ſhall be granted, dutiful repreſentations received, and every ſuitable encouragement given, for promoting ſuch meaſures as ſhall be conducive to the eſtabliſhment of legal government and peace, in purſuance of his Majeſty's moſt gracious purpoſes aforeſaid.

Given on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Eagle, off the coaſt of the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, the 20th day of June 1776. HOWE."

*By order of the Congreſs,*

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

*Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary."

" *New*

"*New York, July* 15. On Tueſday, Lord Howe ſent up a flag, with the Captain and Lieutenant of the Eagle man of war. The Adjutant-General met them, after ſome little ceremony; but as the letter was directed to *George Waſhington, Eſq;* he could not receive it. The officers inſiſted much on his receiving it, ſaying, it was of a civil nature, his Lordſhip being inveſted with unlimited powers, and was ſorry he had not arrived a few days ſooner. — Yeſterday, another flag from the fleet appeared, and was met as before, when a letter was again offered, but for the ſame reaſon as the former rejected."

"In CONGRESS, *July* 17. 1776.

Reſolved, That General Waſhington, in refuſing to receive a letter ſaid to be ſent from Lord Howe, addreſſed to *George Waſhington, Eſq;* acted with a dignity becoming his ſtation; and therefore this Congreſs do highly approve the ſame; and do direct, that no letter or meſſage be received, on any occaſion whatever, from the enemy, by the Commander in Chief, or other the Commanders of the American army, but ſuch as ſhall be directed to them in the characters they reſpectively ſuſtain.

By order of the Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident."

"In CONGRESS, *June* 13. 1776.

Reſolved, That a flying camp be immediately eſtabliſhed, and that it conſiſt of ten thouſand men: to make up which number, reſolved, That the colony of Pennſylvania be requeſted to furniſh of their militia 6000; Maryland, of their militia, 3400; Delaware government, of theirs, 600.

That the militia be engaged to the firſt day of December next, unleſs ſooner diſcharged by Congreſs.

That the pay of the militia commence from the day of their marching from home; and that they be allowed one penny a-mile, lawful money, in lieu of rations for travelling-expences, and one day's pay for every twenty miles, between home and the general rendezvous, going and returning.

That three Provincial Brigadier-Generals be employed for the flying camp, two from Pennſylvania, and one from Maryland.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary."

"In CONGRESS, *June* 26. 1776.

Reſolved, That a bounty of ten dollars be given to every non-commiſſioned officer and ſoldier who will enliſt to ſerve for the term of three years.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary."

The Congreſs, we are informed, have erected a military order, as a ſpur to the abilities of the provincial officers: it is called the order of *Independency;* and is to conſiſt of the Preſident, the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; and twenty-four Knights Companions. — The three following are inveſted with it, viz. Generals Waſhington, Putnam, and Wooſter. — They wear a ſilver ſtar, with five points, on the left breaſt, and an apple-green ribbon acroſs the right ſhoulder, with the figure of America ſacrificing at the ſhrine of Liberty.

The Provincial forces, on the 31ſt of May, conſiſted of 148 regiments of infantry, making 91,310 men; 7 regiments of light horſe, 3315; 8 regiments of artillery, 3210. The regiments are not yet completed, ſeveral of them being juſt nominated, but the numbers are what the Congreſs intend they ſhould conſiſt of.

The following is a liſt of the number of regiments raiſed by each province, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boſton | 33 | Albany | 4 |
| New York | 30 | Connecticut | 3 |
| Virginia | 16 | Kent | 3 |
| Canada | 12 | Rhode-Iſland | 2 |
| Annapolis | 12 | Maſſachuſet's | 1 |
| North Carolina | 8 | New Jerſey | 1 |
| South Carolina | 6 | Long Iſland | 1 |
| Georgia | 6 | New London | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 5 | | |
| Charleſtown | 4 | | 148 |

And the ſtate of their navy at the ſame time was ſaid to be as follows.

| | *Ships.* | *Guns.* |
|---|---|---|
| Maſſachuſet's | 21 | From 10 to 40 |
| | 10 | Smaller |
| New Hampſhire | 27 | Small and large |
| Connecticut | 37 | Ditto |
| Rhode-Iſland | 40 | Ditto |
| New York | 50 | From 10 to 40 |
| | 20 | Smaller |
| Jerſeys | 10 | Small and large |
| Maryland | 15 | From 10 to 30 |
| | 10 | Smaller |
| Pennſylvania | 40 | From 10 to 40 |
| | 50 | Smaller |
| Low Countries | 25 | Small and large |
| Virginia | 30 | Ditto |
| North Carolina | 27 | Ditto |
| South ditto | 33 | Ditto |
| Total | 443 | |

NEW

## NEW BOOKS.

*Vetus Teſtamentum Hebraicum, cum variis lectionibus. Edidit Benjaminus Kennicott, S. T. P. Ædis Chriſti Canonicus, et Bibliothecarius Radcivianus* [xxxii. 549.]. *T. 1. Oxonii, e Typographeo Clarendoniano. Folio.*—[By the Propoſals, publiſhed in 1773, the price of each of the two volumes was to be four guineas, to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.]

WE heartily congratulate the public upon the appearance of the firſt volume of Dr Kennicott's Hebrew Bible, with a vaſt multitude of various readings, collected from near ſeven hundred copies of the whole, or ſome particular parts of the Old Teſtament.

The collation of Hebrew manuſcripts, and an edition of the Hebrew Bible, with the various readings diſcovered in conſequence of ſuch a collation, hath, from the time it was firſt propoſed, raiſed the expectation of the learned throughout all Europe. Dr Kennicott was the firſt who convinced the world of the neceſſity, and pointed out the materials of the undertaking. It was then recommended to the countenance and encouragement of the univerſity of Oxford by the late Dr Hunt, Profeſſor of Hebrew and Arabic in that celebrated ſeat of learning; and ſeveral perſons of great eminence for their rank in literature, as well as their high ſtations in the church, united with the Profeſſor in thinking Dr Kennicott, of all others, the fitteſt for the employment, and in urging him to undertake it. He had no ſooner complied with their requeſt, and made his intention public, than he was favoured with ſuch a liſt of ſubſcribers, among the great, the learned, and the opulent, in order to defray the expence of collating, not the Hebrew manuſcripts in England only, but the principal ones in other parts of the world, as hath never graced any other propoſal of this nature for the advancement of religion and literature.

Since few of our readers may have a juſt apprehenſion of the nature and utility of this great work, it may not be improper to ſtate a few things, principally from Dr Kennicott's two diſſertations, and his ſeveral annual accounts of the progreſs of his collation, a little more fully than would otherwiſe have been neceſſary.

A ſtrange notion prevailed among the learned, with few exceptions, that the preſent Hebrew text, as publiſhed by Ben Chaim, according to the Maſoratic copies in common uſe, (which edition hath been made the ſtandard of all the modern printed editions of the Hebrew Bible), is either abſolutely perfect, or that if it contains any errors, they are very few and immaterial.

Conſidering that it hath not been the lot of any other ancient book, not even of the New Teſtament, to be delivered down to poſterity in this ſtate of integrity and incorruption, it is amazing that ſuch an opinion concerning the ſtate of the Old Teſtament ſhould ſo generally, and ſo long, have prevailed. Perhaps this, in great meaſure, may have been owing to the heat of religious controverſy; eſpecially the zeal of the Proteſtants againſt the church of Rome. The Pope having decreed the Vulgar Latin to be authentic, the Proteſtants, willing, as far as poſſible, to oppoſe the Papal authority, not only aſſerted, as they might juſtly do, the ſuperior excellence of the original to any verſion whatſoever; but, in conformity with the bold pretences of the Jewiſh doctors to great accuracy in ſecuring the purity of the text, they maintained even the perfection of it. And, what is ſtill more wonderful, they preſumed, in oppoſition to certain facts, which (though they might have done it at any time) they never examined, that all the Hebrew manuſcripts were in perfect agreement with each other, or however contained no various readings of any importance.

The greateſt diſcoveries have been frequently made by accident: and this, it ſeems, was very much the caſe with the diſcovery made by Dr Kennicott, of the variations in the Hebrew manuſcripts. He had previouſly entertained the common opinion; till being, ſeveral years ſince, deſired by the preſent Biſhop of Oxford, to compare the two catalogues of David's mighty men in Samuel and Chronicles, in order that by the compariſon of two paſſages, which ought to be perfectly conſiſtent in ſenſe, in a perfect text, he might diſcover the miſtakes of the tranſcribers, and the conſequent imperfection of the preſent printed text, it occurred to him, that it would not be improper to caſt his eye on the manuſcripts in the Bodleian library. And here, though he had little expectation from indulging his curioſity, a new ſcene opened upon him. He found the various readings of theſe manuſcripts, contrary to the hitherto unexamined ſuppoſition of the whole learned world, to be

be very numerous, and many of them very important. Publiſhing ſoon after two very curious diſſertations upon this ſubject, in which he gave the world many ſpecimens of theſe various readings, he had the happineſs to convince the learned in general of the erroneous opinion they had hitherto entertained, and of the utility and neceſſity of an accurate collation of the Hebrew manuſcripts of the Old Teſtament; at leaſt, of the oldeſt and beſt of them. The deſign met with ſingular and deſerved encouragement; and Dr Kennicott, being, in the manner before mentioned, engaged in the undertaking, finiſhed this laborious collation in ten years; the time which he originally propoſed; and perhaps he is the firſt perſon who, in a work of ſuch extent, variety, and labour, hath kept his engagement with the public, and completed it within the time at firſt appointed. Having, ſince the collation was perfected, ſpent a few years in the laborious employment of reducing his immenſe maſs of materials into order for publication, he hath printed, at the Clarendon preſs, in a beautiful letter, and elegant page, his firſt volume; and propoſes to comprehend the remainder of the work in a ſecond.

It is obvious, that, in conſequence of the once predominant, though now declining, if not wholly exploded, notion, of the perfection of the Hebrew text, there was little room for the exerciſe of juſt and rational criticiſm, in order to remove the numerous difficulties which occur in the preſent printed Hebrew Bibles. The Samaritan Pentateuch, and the ancient verſions, the Seventy particularly, might perhaps lead to the interpretation, now and then, of an Hebrew word; but no farther advantage could be derived from them. In every caſe where the Samaritan text differs conſiderably from the Hebrew, as it does in numberleſs inſtances, that text muſt be conſidered as exceedingly corrupt; and the ancient verſions, the Septuagint eſpecially, muſt be eſteemed exceedingly arbitrary, ſince they often give us renderings which are abſolutely inconſiſtent with the readings of the preſent Hebrew. The mere blunders of tranſcribers, thoſe which common ſenſe may diſcover, and a ſmall talent in criticiſm may correct,— not to ſay the moſt palpable abſurdities and contradictions,— are all ſanctified by a ſuppoſed perfection of the text; and thus the miſerable commentator is often reduced to the hard neceſſity of ſtraining to reconcile what is utterly irreconcilable.

But very different is the ſtate of things ſince the diſcovery which Dr Kennicott hath made of the multitude of various readings contained in the manuſcripts which he hath collated: which readings appear now, from this firſt volume, to amount to a much greater number than thoſe collected by Mill, Kuſter, and Wetſtein, from manuſcripts of the New Teſtament. Indeed, the number of manuſcripts collated by Dr Kennicott for the Old Teſtament, much exceeds the number of the manuſcripts which have ever been collated for the New.

It cannot be expected that we ſhould inquire into the merit of particular readings in this vaſt collection. But if, as ſeems on a ſlight examination to be the caſe, many of them are important in themſelves; if they confirm, as they certainly do in numerous inſtances, the readings of the Samaritan text, and of the Septuagint and other ancient verſions; they then furniſh the ſagacious inquirer with an ample ſupply of the *materia critica*; and Dr Kennicott will, in our opinion, highly deſerve the character which is given of him by his learned friend the Biſhop of Oxford, when he ſtyles him, in the preface to the ſecond edition of his Prelections, *Critices ſacræ veræ et genuinæ inſtaurator.*

On opening this elegant volume, the firſt thing which preſents itſelf to our notice, after the inſcription to the King, is the author's liſt of *fautores* or patrons; for he includes in it, not only thoſe who have given their names as ſubſcribers for printed copies of the work, but thoſe who have contributed to the great expence attending the collation of ſuch a multitude of manuſcripts both at home and abroad, and the preparation of the work for the preſs. This extraordinary liſt is adorned with no fewer than ſeven crowned heads, not to mention ſeveral princes, cardinals, archbiſhops, and biſhops, univerſities, publick libraries, and many of the moſt eminent *literati* in various parts of Europe.

In his preface Dr Kennicott hath explained the arrangement of his various readings, and the marks which he uſes to diſtinguiſh of what kind they are, whether additions, omiſſions, tranſpoſitions, or the change of one or more words or letters for others. But for a particular account of

of the manuſcripts, and of ſome old printed editions prior to the Maſoratic Bomberg edition, which have been happily diſcovered, and now collated for reſtoring the ſacred text, the Doctor refers us to his *Diſſertatio Generalis*, to be publiſhed with his ſecond volume; in which he propoſes to treat of theſe, and ſome other matters, that cannot well be conſidered before the whole work is completed. There he will, undoubtedly, point out ſome of the moſt important various readings, and perhaps give his judgment upon them, as Dr Mill hath done in his *Prolegomena*, with reſpect to many various readings of the New Teſtament; and will, likewiſe, lay before the learned all other particulars which will contribute to the right uſe and application of the critical materials with which he hath amply furniſhed them.

Dr Kennicott excels in an elegant and uſeful arrangement; and of this there are various examples in the work before us, as well as in ſome of his former publications. It may naturally be expected, therefore, that he will not commit the fault with which Dr Mill is chargeable, who hath no where given ſuch a diſtinct account of the ages and characters of the manuſcripts to which he refers, as may be eaſily conſulted *pro re nata*. If the perſon who examines his various readings hath not always freſh in his memory what account Dr Mill hath given of particular manuſcripts, he is put to the laborious taſk of ſearching for it amidſt a variety of other matter in his large *Prolegomena*. It will not be diſagreeable, therefore, to our learned readers, if we juſt obſerve, that, in order to ſupply this defect of Dr Mill, the late learned Mr Hallet publiſhed, in 1728, an uſeful little piece, which, as it is very ſcarce, ought to be reprinted, intitled, *Index librorum MSS. Græcorum et Verſionum Antiquarum Novi Fœderis, quos viri eruditiſſimi J. Millius et L. Kuſterus cum tertia editione Stephanica contulerunt.*

Dr Kennicott, we find, quotes the ſeveral manuſcripts and printed editions from which his various readings are taken, by figures, according to the numerical order in which they will be arranged in his *Diſſertatio Generalis*; and this appears to be judiciouſly done; ſince the figures take up much leſs room than an abridgement of the titles of ſuch manuſcripts and editions would have done, and the making uſe of them, therefore, greatly reduces the ſize of the volume. Beſide, the placing the manuſcripts and printed copies in numerical order, will render it abundantly more eaſy to find them in the catalogue, or account of them to be contained in the General Diſſertation, than if they were deſcribed by abridged titles, or arbitrary marks.

The Hebrew text in this edition is printed from that of *Everard van der Hooght*, publiſhed at Amſterdam, in two vols, 8vo. 1705: and a better, in our opinion, could not have been choſen; ſince it is very correctly printed, and the ſimilar Hebrew letters, which are liable to be miſtaken, are in this edition remarkably ſharp and well defined; a very advantageous circumſtance in collating the manuſcripts by it, and tending much to the accuracy of the collation itſelf: and with pleaſure we obſerve, that there is the like excellency in the type in which Dr Kennicott hath procured his own work to be printed. In one reſpect, however, he hath judged it proper to deviate from Vander Hooght in the manner of exhibiting the Hebrew text, having printed the poetical parts of it, not in the manner of proſe, as Vander Hooght hath generally done, but in thoſe hemiſtichs into which they naturally divide themſelves: but then the words, as the Doctor juſtly obſerves, follow one another in the ſame order as they do in Vander Hooght; ſo that any perſon may read theſe paſſages as proſe, if he is ſo inclined; or may divide the hemiſtichs differently, according to his own judgement.

With reſpect to the Hebrew poetry, we are far from thinking, that the verſification was reduced to a meaſure ſo exact and artificial as Bp Hare ſuppoſes. It is more probable, that it was only a kind of meaſured proſe, diſtinguiſhable into lines very nearly of the ſame length, though not capable of being ſubjected to a regular proſody; and this idea, in our opinion, is moſt conſonant to the artleſs ſimplicity of thoſe early periods of the world. Now the printing of the poetical parts of the Hebrew Bible in hemiſtichs is attended with ſome peculiar advantages, which are juſt mentioned by Dr Kennicott, in the preface to this firſt volume, with an aſſurance, that they will be more particularly ſtated in his *Diſſertatio Generalis* in the ſecond volume, together with many other critical obſervations, highly neceſſary to the illuſtration of both. It is certain that the ſpirit, and ſometimes the true ſenſe, of many beatiful paſſages in the poetical

parts of the Old Teſtament, very much depends upon their being divided into hemiſtichs, and being conſidered and read as poetry. *Mirum quantum eluceſſeret ſtatim*, to uſe Dr Kennicott's own words, *ſacri poetæ mens! idque mille in locis*; *ubi ſub uſitata* PROSÆ *forma difficillimum eſt ullam ſaltem veram, expiſcari ſententiam.* And it ſhould be farther obſerved, that where the Hebrew poetry, in any particular place, will not, as it generally does, eaſily run into hemiſtichs of nearly the ſame length, but one line is remarkably longer or ſhorter than the reſt, there is ſome ground for the ſuſpicion of a corruption in that place, either by an inſertion or omiſſion.

The Samaritan text is here exhibited according to the copy in the London Polyglot, in a column parallel with the Hebrew text; and the variations of the Samaritan manuſcripts from this printed copy of the Samaritan text, are placed by themſelves at the bottom of the page; in like manner as are the variations of the Hebrew manuſcripts from the printed text of Vander Hooght. But it ſhould be obſerved, that the Samaritan text, being nothing more than a copy of the Pentateuch, written in Samaritan characters for the uſe of the Samaritans, may be juſtly conſidered as a different edition of the Hebrew Pentateuch; and, as ſuch, ſhould be collated, not only with Samaritan manuſcripts, to make an accurate Samaritan text, but alſo with the printed Hebrew text, in order to render that Hebrew text more correct. This Dr Kennicott hath contrived to do, by printing in Hebrew letters, in a column parallel with the Hebrew text, not the whole Samaritan text, but only thoſe parts of it in which it differs from the Hebrew, oppoſite to the correſpondent places in the Hebrew column, leaving the reſt of the Samaritan column blank; inſomuch that the eye perceives at once, with the utmoſt eaſe, the variations of the Hebrew and Samaritan texts.

We have been ſtruck with a remarkable variation of the Samaritan from the Hebrew in Exod. xxvi. in which the former hath clearly preſerved the true order of the original, as it came from the hand of the inſpired author, and the latter hath ſuffered a diſlocation of no leſs than ten verſes. After the 35th verſe of this 26th chapter, the Samaritan hath ten verſes, which, in the preſent Hebrew text, are not to be found in that place, but are inſerted, out of their natural order, in the beginning of the 30th chapter. The 26th chapter contains inſtructions for erecting and furniſhing the tabernacle; and after the directions concerning hanging the vail to divide the holy place from the moſt holy, and putting the mercy-ſeat upon the ark of the teſtimony in the moſt holy place, and the table without the vail, &c. the Samaritan text very properly introduces ten verſes, deſcribing the altar of incenſe, which is directed to be placed before the vail, &c.; and thus all the directions concerning what was to be done in the tabernacle are finiſhed, before any directions are given concerning the court of the tabernacle, the conſecration of the prieſts, and other matters: whereas in the Hebrew text, after part of the inſtructions are given concerning what was to be placed in the tabernacle, follow inſtructions concerning the court of the tabernacle, the conſecration of the prieſts, and other things; and then in the 30th chapter we find ourſelves brought back again, unexpectedly and abruptly, to inſtructions concerning what was to be done in the tabernacle, relating to the altar of incenſe, and the placing of it before the vail. This is a remarkable ſpecimen of the preference to be frequently given to the readings of the Samaritan above thoſe of the Hebrew text.

There is a no leſs remarkable confirmation of the Greek verſion of the Seventy, and at the ſame time an undeniable demonſtration of the great imperfection of the Maſoratic copy of the Hebrew text, in the 21ſt chapter of the book of Joſhua; where we have an account of the appointment of the cities of the Levites, the number of which is expreſsly ſaid to be 48; for the children of Aaron 13; of Kohath 10; of Gerſhon 13; of Merari 12: in all 48. Yet the authority of the Maſora having excluded from the text two whole verſes, which in our Engliſh verſion are the 36th and 37th, containing an account of four of theſe cities, namely Bezer, Jahazah, Kedemoth, and Mephaath; the whole number of them, in direct contradiction to the aſſertion of the ſacred text, that they were 48, is hereby reduced to 44; and the 12 allotted to the children of Merari, in particular, to eight. And this now is the boaſted authority of the Maſora! We find, by Dr Kennicott's collation, that out of 182 manuſcripts collated for the book of Joſhua, 126 have theſe verſes; 56, in obedience

to

to the Maſora, have them not; and out of 26 early printed editions, collated for the book of Joſhua, 23 have them, 3 have them not. In the firſt printed edition theſe two verſes are exhibited thus: [For the Hebrew, here, and in the next paragraph, we refer to the book]: "And of the tribe of Reuben Bezer and her ſuburbs, and Jahatzah and her ſuburbs; Kedemoth and her ſuburbs; Mephaath and her ſuburbs: four cities."

Dr Kennicott hath given us ſeveral remarkable various readings upon the beginning of the firſt of theſe verſes. The reading of the firſt printed edition, which we have juſt mentioned, is ſupported by a great number of manuſcripts. But if this be the true reading, five only of the ſix cities of the Levites will be enumerated as ſuch, in this chapter. The following is the reading of the Seventy: εκ της φυλης Ρυβην την πολιν το φυγαδιυτηριον τυ φονευσαντος, την Βοσορ εν τη ερημω. Thus the ſix cities of refuge are all expreſsly mentioned as ſuch. Now we find this very reading of the Seventy fully confirmed by many Hebrew manuſcripts, which read the beginning of the firſt verſe thus: "And of the tribe of Reuben a city of refuge for the ſlayer, Bezer in the wilderneſs, with her ſuburbs." The Septuagint verſion hath been eſteemed by many very paraphraſtical; in places where it only follows perhaps, as in the preſent inſtance, the readings of more ancient copies. In a learned diſſertation, publiſhed in the firſt volume of the *Theſaurus Novus Theologico-Philologicus*, the author, Jo. George Abicht, having aſſerted the genuineneſs of theſe two verſes in general, concludes his diſſertation with this prediction: *Plura tollet perſpicax et ſedula poſteritas dubia, hactenus a multis notata, ſed nondum remota, ſi modo ſanctæ linguæ ſtudium — conſtanter floreat, et eruditi per aſpera ejuſdem,*

*Nomen in aſtra ferant: hoc ipſum poſcere fata*
*Et reor, et, ſi quid veri mens augurat, opto.*
VIRG. Æn. vii. 272.

A prediction which is not only accompliſhed in the clear elucidation of the paſſage before us, but is likely to be ſo in numberleſs others, by a right application of the critical materials with which Dr Kennicott, at the expence of infinite labour, hath furniſhed the learned world. And that the expectation of the learned of all denominations, Roman-Catholics, Calviniſts, and Lutherans, who were never before known ſo wonderfully to unite in promoting any public undertaking for the ſervice of religion and literature, will not be diſappointed, we may ſafely conclude, if the various readings in the ſecond volume, not yet publiſhed, ſhall appear to be as numerous as they are found to be in the firſt. The ſubject of the firſt volume is principally hiſtorical, and comparatively of leſs importance than that of the ſecond, wherein are contained the principal prophecies with which the honour, and even the truth, of the Chriſtian religion is nearly connected. It will require a great deal of time and labour, ſpent in an accurate examination of the various readings, compared with the context, grammatical conſtruction, and the ſcope and deſign of the ſacred writers, with the ancient verſions, and with parallel places, before the true value of many of thoſe readings can poſſibly, in the nature of things, be aſcertained. Several which, at firſt, have no promiſing appearance, may, upon ſuch mature conſideration, be found to be of great moment, and may open a way for the removal of conſiderable difficulties, or at leaſt for our obtaining a clearer view of the meaning of particular paſſages of divine revelation than we ever before received. In our opinion, it only belongs to the *ſcioli*, the *malevoli*, or the *moroſi*, to form a haſty deciſion againſt the merit and probable utility of a work of aſtoniſhing labour, and, as far as appears, great accuracy in the execution; the real value of which can only be diſcovered gradually, by long attention, and cloſe application.

We are far from ſuggeſting theſe ſentiments, as if we thought the learned collator and his work ſtood in need of an apology. But we are willing to ſave the moſt forward, who are uſually the leaſt capable judges, the mortification of forming a premature judgement, or paſſing a raſh cenſure; the more raſh, as the work is not yet completed, nor the author's *Diſſertatio Generalis*, which will accompany the ſecond volume, publiſhed. For our own part, we heartily wiſh that the learned editor, after the immenſe labour of conducting the collation of near 700 manuſcripts and printed copies, and of collecting and arranging under every verſe ſuch a prodigious maſs of materials, may enjoy ſufficient health to complete his great undertaking; and may live to bear a part in a new tranſlation of the Old Teſtament, or at leaſt in amending the

preſent tranſlation; for which the numerous various readings which he hath ſupplied, will no doubt prepare the way, by demonſtrating the neceſſity of it, and furniſhing the proper means of accompliſhing it, after they ſhall be maturely examined, and the text thereby better aſcertained than it is at preſent. M.

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*Hiſtory, Law, Politics, &c.*

A geographical dictionary; or, General view of the world, &c. Collected from the lateſt books of geography and travels. 2 s. *Hey.* —— A mere abſtract of abſtracts. It may, however, as the editor modeſtly expreſſes himſelf, ſerve to convey information "at a cheap rate, and gradually lead the reader to better books." M.

Letters from Edinburgh; written in the years 1774 and 1775. 5 s. boards. *Dodſley.* —— Theſe letters amount to forty-ſix, and are written in an agreeable and lively ſtyle. C.

A collection of caſes of privilege of parliament, from the earlieſt records to the year 1628. 6 s. ſewed. *Dodſley.* —— Extracted from the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, and other parliamentary records. C.

The Duenna, a comic opera, in three acts, as it is performed by his Majeſty's ſervants. 1 s. 6 d. *Johnſton.* —— One of the moſt impudent court-ſatires we have ever ſeen. Some of the ſongs are, however, (to give the Grub his due), tolerable parodies on thoſe of Mr Sheridan's Duenna. M.

*America.*

Obſervations on the nature of civil liberty, and the principles of government. By Rich. Hey, M. A. 1 s. *Cadell.* —— This treatiſe is divided into three parts. The firſt treats of the nature of liberty in general; and is ſubdivided into five ſections: on the common acceptation of the word *liberty*; on the diviſion of liberty into different ſorts, according to two methods; remarks on Dr Price's definitions of phyſical, moral, and religious, liberty. The ſecond part is employed on civil liberty and the principles of government; and is likewiſe divided into five ſections: of the general idea of civil liberty; ſome ideas of writers on civil liberty examined; the nature of civil liberty as explained by Dr Price; the principles of civil government; and the general idea of the perfection of civil liberty. The third part contains an inquiry into the authority of one country over another. The author has inveſtigated the foundations of liberty with philoſophical penetration; and the inquiry is conducted with ſuch a moderation of ſentiment as cannot fail of recommending it to the attention of all thoſe who are unbiaſſed by the prejudices of party. C. — Mr Hey's Obſervations are generally delivered in the candid liberal ſtyle of a gentleman; and many of them deſerve particular attention. M.

Licentiouſneſs unmaſked; or, Liberty explained. 1 s. *Bew.* —— Of all the anſwers which have appeared to Dr Price, this ſeems to be the moſt unconnected, ſuperficial, and unworthy. M.

Reflections on the moſt proper means of reducing the rebels, and what ought to be the conſequence of our ſucceſs. By an officer who ſerved the laſt war in America. 1 s. *Wilkie.* —— Adviſes to ſend two armies, one to Quebec, the other to South Carolina. The former he ſuppoſes might be greatly augmented by Canadians and ſavages, and the latter by the negroes in theſe provinces; and being thus augmented, he thinks they might ſucceſsfully advance towards each other, through the middle colonies, and effect the conqueſt of America. M.

American Patriotiſm farther confronted with reaſon, ſcripture, and the conſtitution; being obſervations on the dangerous politics taught by the Rev. Mr Evans, and the Rev. Dr Price. With a ſcriptural plea for the revolted colonies. By J. Fletcher, Vicar of Madeley, Salop. 9 d. *Buckland, &c.* —— Wordy, ſpecious, and artful. M.

Political Sophiſtry detected; or, Brief remarks on the Rev. Mr Fletcher's late tract, intitled, *American Patriotiſm.* By Caleb Evans, M. A. 3 d. *Dilly.*

Additions to Common Senſe. 1 s. *Almon.* —— Written in a ſtrain ſimilar to that of Common Senſe. C.

Juſtification de la reſiſtance des colonies Americaines, &c. 8vo. *Boſquier.* —— A declamatory vindication of the Americans, vamped up from the numerous political effuſions lately diſgorged from the preſs. C.

*Natural*

*Natural Hiſtory, Agriculture, Medicine, &c.*

Selecta quædam ex C. Plinii Secundi hiſtoria naturali, ad uſum ſcholarum accommodata. 3 s *Johnſon* —— This publication conſiſts of extracts from the moſt agreeable and inſtructive parts of Pliny's thirty-ſeven books: as, his deſcriptions of the ſun, the moon, and the earth; of the moſt remarkable rivers and mountains; of beaſts, birds, fiſhes, and inſects; and of painters, and ſculptors. By confining theſe extracts, as much as poſſible, to thoſe paſſages which are clear, elegant, and free from abſurdities, the editor has introduced a valuable claſſic author into ſchools and academies, which has been hitherto confined to the libraries of the learned. C.

Eſſays on Agriculture; or, A variety of uſeful hints, for its improvement, with reſpect to air, water, earth, heat, and cold; as an attempt to aſcertain their influence on vegetation. Together with reflections on animals, plants, ſeeds, ſlips, and manures. To all which is prefixed, an addreſs to the literary ſocieties in Europe, eſtabliſhed for the improvement of natural knowledge. By M. Beardé de l'Abbaye. Tranſlated from the French. 4 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Carnan.* —— This writer propoſes a number of ſubjects to the inveſtigation of inquiſitive, intelligent, and benevolent, men, from whence he apprehends great advantages might be derived to the public. Some of his hints are ſo fanciful, that they ſeem unworthy of any trial; but we every where meet with ſenſible remarks. M.

An abridgement of Baron Van Swieten's Commentaries on Boerhaave's Aphoriſms, concerning the knowledge and cure of diſeaſes. By Colin Hollack, M. D. of Colcheſter. Vol. 3. 4. & 5. 12 s. unbound. *Horſfield.* —— This abridgement is now completed. M.

Philoſophical, medical, and experimental, eſſays. By Thomas Percival, M. D. To which is added an appendix. 6 s. *Johnſon.* ——From theſe eſſays we inſert an article relative to coffee, viz. " Oct. 19. 1774, a phyſician was affected with a ſevere headach, in conſequence of having been diſturbed in the night. At two o'clock in the afternoon he took eighteen drops of laudanum, and immediately afterwards, three diſhes of very ſtrong coffee. He lay down upon the bed, and endeavoured to compoſe himſelf to ſleep. His pain abated in half an hour; and in an hour was entirely removed: but he felt not the leaſt diſpoſition to ſleep, although he is often drowſy after dinner, and ſometimes indulges himſelf in ſleeping at that time. — Nov. 1. he repeated, on a ſimilar occaſion, the uſe of laudanum and coffee, in the like quantity as before. The effects were preciſely the ſame; eaſe from pain, but no diſpoſition to ſleep. — Nov. 16. he took eighteen drops of laudanum, when under the headach, but without coffee. The opiate compoſed him to ſleep in an hour; but did not entirely remove the pain in his head. Theſe facts confirm a remark, that coffee is taken in large quantities, with peculiar propriety, by the Turks and Arabians, becauſe it counteracts the narcotic effects of opium, to the uſe of which theſe nations are much addicted." — Sir John Pringle, in a letter to Dr Percival, dated in April 1773, ſays, " On reading your ſection concerning coffee, one quality occurred to me which I had obſerved of that liquor, confirming what you have ſaid of its ſedative virtues. It is the beſt abater of the paroxyſms of the periodic aſthma that I have ſeen. The coffee ought to be of the beſt Mocco, newly burnt, and made very ſtrong immediately after grinding it. I have commonly ordered an ounce for one diſh; which is to be repeated freſh after the interval of a quarter or half an hour; and which I direct to be taken without milk or ſugar." —— The Appendix contains a letter to the author, concerning the ſolution of ſtones of the bladder by fixed air. The experiments evincing the practicability of this effect, are chiefly thoſe of Dr Hales, to which a few are ſubjoined, but not of a nature ſo deciſive as fully to eſtabliſh the fact. It is to be hoped, however, that ſo important a ſubject will meet with farther inveſtigation. C.

*Fine Arts.*

Practical Perſpective. Being a courſe of leſſons, exhibiting eaſy and conciſe rules for drawing juſtly all ſorts of objects. Adapted to the uſe of ſchools. By H. Clarke. In two volumes 8vo. Vol. 1. 6 s. boards. *Nourſe, &c.* —— Contains fifty-two leſſons, illuſtrating the practice of perſpective in a great variety of caſes, and in a manner intelligible to thoſe young perſons for whom they are intended. M.

Antiquities of England and Wales: being a collection of views of the moſt remarkable ruins and ancient buildings, accurately drawn on the ſpot. To each view is added an hiſtorical account of its ſituation, when and by whom built, with every intereſting circumſtance relating thereto. Collected from the beſt authorities. By Francis Groſe, Eſq; F. A. S. Vol. 4. [xxxvii. 576.] 4to. 21. 18 s. 6 d. boards. *Hooper.* —— In a preface to this volume Mr Grote acknowledges the helps he has received from different gentlemen in executing the work; and, in compliance with the deſire of many of his readers, he recommends a very proper method of arranging the ſubjects; which is, by placing the counties in alphabetical order, and afterwards

afterwards putting each ruin alphabetically likewiſe in its proper county. He then preſents us with *Addenda*, containing ſuch material informations as have occurred ſince the publication, together with a liſt of the errors and neceſſary corrections. C.

*Entertainment.*

Iſabella; or, The rewards of good-nature. By the author of the Benevolent Man, &c. 2 vols. 6 s. *Bell* ——Iſabella is a very amiable picture of conjugal tenderneſs and prudence. M.

The hiſtory of Lady Sophia Sternheim, attempted from the German of Mr Weiland. 2 vols. 6 s. *Jones* ——In this work we obſerve many juſt and ſtriking ſentiments, much boldneſs of colouring, and a great variety of characters and incidents; but we every where meet with violations of nature and propriety. M.

The ſtory of Lady Juliana Harley. 2 vols. 5 s. ſewed. *Cadell.*——In elegance of ſtyle, chaſteneſs of ſentiment, and moral tendency, the preſent novel merits an equal degree of encomium with thoſe which have formerly proceeded from the ſame ingenious lady. C.

*Miſcellanies.*

The original works of William King, LL. D. Advocate of Doctors Commons, &c. Now firſt collected into three volumes, with hiſtorical notes, and memoirs of the author. 3 vols. 12 s. *Conant.*——There were two Dr William Kings of the univerſity of Oxford, both men of wit and humour, and both Tories. One (the author of theſe volumes) was of Chriſt-church; the other, who was of later ſtanding, was of St Mary Hall. The former wrote chiefly in Engliſh, the latter in Latin: but in name, title, genius, principles, and diſpoſition, they were *pene gemelli*. The ingenious Advocate's works are now more fully collected than they have hitherto been. They are well known, and have many admirers; and, therefore, need not here be more particularly announced. Our author was a *bon vivant;* and Pope uſed to ſay of him, that he could write verſes three hours after he could not ſpeak. The editor is commendable for his great attention and accuracy, and for the entertaining variety of his notes and anecdotes. M.

The works of Dr Jonathan Swift, Dean of St Patrick's, Dublin. Vol. 17. 7 s. boards. *Bowyer, &c.*——This volume of miſcellanies contains the hiſtory of the four laſt years of the Queen, firſt publiſhed in 1758; alſo, ſome miſcellaneous papers in proſe, nine numbers of the Tatler, one Spectator, and one Examiner, not in former collections, and eighteen letters written by the Dean and his friends, and ſome pieces of poetry,—the latter of no great account. There is likewiſe a moſt valuable general index to the whole works, and a curious ſet of notes to the former volumes. M.

A Supplement to Dr Swift's works. Being a collection of miſcellanies in proſe and verſe, by the Dean, Dr Delany, Dr Sheridan, and others, his intimate friends. With explanatory notes, and an index, by the editor. 7 s. boards. *Bowyer, &c.*——A great part of this volume conſiſts of the Dean's political papers, with ſome of an humorous caſt, and other miſcellanies in proſe; of poetical eſſays, there are a conſiderable number by the Dean; beſides thoſe of Dr Delany, Dr Sheridan, &c. M.

*Plays and Poetry.*

The Metamorphoſes; a comic opera. In two acts, as it is performed at the Theatre-royal in the Hay-market. 1 s. *Lowndes.* —— Few traces of originality, the fable being gleaned, for the moſt part, from other dramatic productions. As a muſical compoſition, however, it may afford an audience entertainment. C.

The truth of the Chriſtian religion; a poem: founded on a very celebrated work of Hugo Grotius. By Charles L'Oſle, A. M. 5 s. 3 d. boards. *White* —— Grotius, in the firſt ſection of his treatiſe on the Truth of the Chriſtian religion, informs us, that he publiſhed the firſt ſketch of that work in the language of his own country, which was the Dutch; and in verſe, that his arguments might be more eaſily committed to memory. His book was deſigned for common people, and more eſpecially ſeamen; in order to furniſh them with ſome rational amuſement and pious inſtruction in their long voyages to Africa, Turky, or China; and with arguments in defence of Chriſtianity among Jews and infidels. This work was ſo much eſteemed, that one of the author's learned friends at Paris, Hieronymus Bignonius, was extremely deſirous of knowing its contents. To gratify his curioſity, Grotius tranſlated it into Latin proſe, and addreſſed it to him, in 1628. Mr L'Oſle has given us a tranſlation in Engliſh verſe, of the author's original production: and if the Dutch rhymes of Grotius are loſt, and forgotten, the tranſlator cannot reaſonably expect that his production ſhould become immortal. Mr L'Oſle has ſubjoined a tranſlation of many of the learned and valuable annotations of Grotius and Le Clerc, and added ſome of his own. C.

An elegiac tribute to the memory of a departed friend. 1 s. *Johnſon.*——By the author of the Elegiac Verſes to a young Lady on the death of her brother [42.]. He appears to have a turn for this ſpecies of poetry; but his efforts are not, as yet, extremely vigorous. M.

A new collection of epitaphs, panegyrical and moral, humorous, whimſical, ſatirical, and inſcriptive; including the moſt remarkable inſcriptions in the collections of Hacket, Jones, and Toldevoy, together with one thouſand epitaphs, never before publiſhed. By T. Webb. 2 vols. 7 s. *Bladon.*

The flight of Freedom; a fragment. 1 s. 6 d. *Williams.* —— Freedom emigrates at laſt (in compliance, no doubt, with the humour of the times) to America; and the veſſel which conveys the vagrant goddeſs is a ſtrange awkward thing, — not Apollo's nor Elijah's fiery chariot, but a kind of poetic tumbril, which moves grating along, like an heavy-loaded broad-wheel waggon, over a turnpike road newly gravelled; and rumbling a thouſand times worſe than Sir Richard Blackmore's wheels, to which it was ſaid the Knight uſed to accommodate the ſound of his verſes. M.

The progreſs of Freedom, a poem. By J. Champion, Eſq; 1 s. *W. Davis.* —— O D—n—n *! internal dæmon! how long wilt thou haraſs us with thy inſatiable demands? Take, take one victim more. —* Thoſe readers whoſe delicacy may be offended, with the *name* of this deity, are deſired to take the poet's advice, and *mollify* damnation with a phraſe. M.

Clifton, a poem, in imitation of Spenſer. 2 s. *Robinſon.* —— One more, then, and be ſatisfied! M.

A congratulatory poem on the late ſucceſſes of the Britiſh arms. 1 s. *Baldwin.* —— An ironical effuſion, in middling poetry, on the progreſs of the war with America. C.

The frolicks of Fancy. By Rowley Thomas. 1 s. *Richardſon* and *Urquhart.* —— When our author next mounts his Pegaſus, we would adviſe him to beware of ſtumbling on ſuch couplets as the following, becauſe a ſlip of this nature is extremely unfavourable to the reputation of a poet, who ought to poſſeſs a good ear:

" Of living, when the ſoul is *flown*
" To her eternal, bliſsful *home.*" C.

Ode, occaſioned by Sir William Browne's legacy of two gold medals, to be diſpoſed of annually for the encouragement of Poetry in the univerſity of Cambridge. 6 d. *Almon.* —— Nothing in it. M.

Poems on different occaſions. 3 s. *Becket.* ——A pretty, elegant, rural noſegay, formed in the beſt taſte and manner of Shenſtone, and compoſed of many fair and pleaſant flowers. We would recommend it to the author to withdraw, in a future edition, his Ode on St Cecilia's day. M.

The Fair Villager, a tale, with other miſcellaneous poems. 1 s. 6 d. *Becket.*——Not contemptible. M.

EDINBURGH.

The elements of Euclid: in which the propoſitions are demonſtrated in a new and ſhorter manner than in former tranſlations, and the arrangement of many of them altered. To which are annexed, Plane and ſpherical Trigonometry, Tables of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000, and Tables of Sines, Tangents, and Secants, both natural and artificial. By George Douglas, teacher of Mathematics in the academy at Ayr. 5 s. 6 d. *Murray, London; Elliot, Edinburgh.*

Medical and Philoſophical Commentaries. By a ſociety in Edinburgh. N° 13. Vol. 4. part 1. 1 s. 6 d. *Murray, London; Creech, and Drummond, Edinburgh; Ewing, Dublin.*

An introduction to Reading and Spelling. In four parts: 1. The Principles; 2. Leſſons in proſe and verſe; 3. Select claſſes of Words; 4. Monoſyllables ranged by their ſounds. By William Scott, teacher of Engliſh and Writing in Edinburgh. 1 s. *Elliot, Edinburgh; Richardſon & Urquhart, London.*

The only ſure guide to the Engliſh tongue; or, new Pronouncing Spelling-book; upon the ſame plan as the Royal Standard Engliſh Dictionary. To which is added, A comprehenſive Grammar of the Engliſh language. By W. Perry, lecturer on the Engliſh language in the academy, Edinburgh. 1 s. *Elliot.*

The publiſhers of the Edinburgh Magazine and Review [xxxv. 541.], give the following notice in their 35th number, that for Auguſt 1776. " The publiſhers have to inform the numerous and reſpectable encouragers of this work, that the publication of it muſt be interrupted for ſome months. It will afterwards appear in an improved form; and proper notice will be given of the changes that are intended to be made."

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## POETRY.

### *The Genealogy of Good Manners.*

WIth Dame *Good Nature*, Sir *Good Senſe*,
Courtſhip, for wedlock, did commence;
And all good people thought it fit
They ſhould, by marriage-knot, be knit.
Out of his hand the parſon gave her
To him, to hold her, and to have her;
Tho' he 'gainſt one word made proteſt;
Anſwering, *For better, and for beſt.*
At nine months end they both were gainers
Of a fair daughter, call'd *Good Manners.*
With father's wit and mother's nature,
Angel in heart, and ſoul, and feature.

J. M.

*Edin. Mag.*

An

An Epiſtle to a Friend, of whoſe health and ſucceſs the author had heard after a long abſence.

——————————*recepto*
*Dulce mihi furere eſt amico.*

THou deareſt of friends by my heart ever known,
Whoſe enjoyments and ſuff'rings have ſtill been my own;
Since early we met in ſuſceptible youth,
When glowing with virtue, and toiling for truth,
To God one petition, with ſteady regard,
With ardour inceſſant, my ſpirit preferr'd,
Thy life to protract, and thy bleſſings augment;
Now my wiſh is obtain'd, and my boſom content.
You aſk by what means I my livelihood gain,
And how my long conflict with Fortune maintain?
The queſtion is kind; yet I cannot tell why
'Tis hard for a ſpirit like mine to reply.
If a friend with a friend muſt be free and ſincere,
My veſture is ſimple, and ſober my cheer.
But though few my reſources, and vacant my purſe,
One comfort remains, things can ſcarcely be worſe.
'Tis vain to repine, as philoſophers ſay,
So I take what is offer'd, and live as I may;
To my wants, ſtill returning, adapt my ſupplies,
And find in my hopes what my fortune denies.
To the wealthy and great had I keenly apply'd;
Had I pimp'd for their pleaſures, or flatter'd their pride;
Or practis'd ſuch arts as are objects of hope,
And earn'd an eſtate by deſerving a rope;
In riches and ſplendor I then might have ſham'd,
For learning, for virtue, for every thing fam'd.
The ſhoe-black, the coiner, the gameſter, the ſmuggler,
The bully, the player, the mimic, the juggler,
The ſinger of ballads, the teller of fortunes,
And others of equal reſpect and importance,
Find high reputation, and ample ſubſiſtence,
While craving neceſſity ſtands at a diſtance.
But who could determine, in ſoundneſs of brain,
By prieſthood or poetry life to ſuſtain?
Our Maker to ſerve, or our ſouls to improve,
Are taſks ſelf-rewarded, and labours of love.
Such with hunger and infamy beſt are repaid;
'Tis glorious to ſtarve by ſo noble a trade!
'Tis guilt and ambition for prieſts to pretend
Their fame to advance, or their fortune to mend:
Their fame and their fortune, by pious mankind.
Are ſuch trifles eſteem'd, as no mortal ſhould mind.
Nor leſs, by the world, is the heav'n-gifted bard,
In his labours abandon'd, to find their reward.
Can ſenſations like thirſt, cold, or hunger invade
That breaſt which Apollo his temple has made?
On Parnaſſus's top his inheritance lies,
And who can be wretched ſo near to the ſkies?
For him ſweet ambroſia ſpontaneouſly grows;
For him Aganippe ſpontaneouſly flows.
Though the beverage be cool, and æthereal the diet,
Fine ſouls thus regal'd ſhould be happy and quiet.
But I, who ſubſtantial nutrition require,
Would rather the Muſes ſhould feed, than inſpire;
And whilſt lofty Pindus my fancy explores,
To earth the wild fugitive, Hunger, reſtores.
Yet, leſt what I mean be obſcurely expreſs'd,
No call is unanſwer'd, no want unredreſs'd;
But other reſources ſupply what is wanting;
Leſs barren employments than preaching or chanting.
For thee, whom I glory to claim as my friend,
May ſtars more propitious thy labours attend:
On earth be thy proſpects ſtill ſmiling and bright;
And thy portion hereafter immortal delight.

*Ed. Mag.* COSMOPHYLUS.

The difference between Wit and Humour.

By Edward D—x, Eſq;

*From the ſecond volume of the Poetical Amuſements at a villa near Bath.* [327.]

ONce more ſhall I take up the lyre,
And call for the aid of the Nine!
Oh, Miller! ſuch ſubjects require
A muſe much more able than mine.

'Twixt the regions of Humour and Wit,
Let Phœbus himſelf draw the line;
For ſooner a hair I could ſplit,
Or the Gordian knot ſooner untwine.

"Wit ranges ideas (ſays Locke)
With propriety, quickneſs, and grace:"
Whilſt Humour looks dull as a block,
She forces a ſmile in your face.

Bright Wit is the child of the ſun,
Begot in the blaze of the day;
But Humour's the produce of fun,
By twilight, one ev'ning in May.

Like Dutton * with beauty and ſenſe,
Bright Wit takes the heart by ſurpriſe,
Leaves no room for doubt or ſuſpenſe,
Such lively rays beam from her eyes.

But Humour inſenſibly ſteals,
And quietly creeps to the heart;
Like Jennings her power conceals,
And you feel ere you ſee the keen dart.

Homer's Wit comes on like a torrent,
All ages and nations adore it;
But Swift's has a general warrant,
To bring Mirth and Laughter before it.

* *Now Mrs Cook.*

Bold Shakeſpeare's are flaſhes of Wit,
As the lightnings dart through the ſky;
But Harlequin pleaſes the pit,
Becauſe he's ſo *waggiſh* and *ſly*.

As Bamptylde from Phœbus derives
Such power in uſing the bruſh;
That with Nature whenever he ſtrives,
She modeſtly yields with a bluſh:

So Wit blazes out with ſuch fire,
Lays *ſuch* lively tints on the mind,
That it paints all her beauties much higher
Than in Nature herſelf you will find.

A Peer † with a pencil of Humour,
So wrought on mankind by their fears,
That they took (no magic could do more)
*Old women* for *Swiſs grenadiers*.

† *Lord Townſhend, when an invaſion from France was expected, drew a parcel of old women ſo like a regiment of Swiſs guards, that it required a very cloſe inſpection to diſtinguiſh the difference.*

*Perſonages appearing to the character of a late popular priſoner on his trial.* [xxx. 334, 73.]

[*Miſlaid, and therefore not publiſhed at the time.*]

REligion, with her awful look,
Ne'er ſaw him reading in her book;
And Piety, with ſolemn grace,
Avow'd ſhe did not know his face;
Loyalty not her tint cou'd find,
Or in his features or his mind;
Modeſty peep'd beſide her veil,
And bluſh'd, but would no more reveal.
Liberty firſt reach'd out her cap,
Then found him in Licentia's lap;
Property ſaw him in confuſion,
Plunge in the mazy gulph Profuſion.
The reſt with haſty ſteps withdrew,
Their *neſcio* ſaid, was all each knew.
Virtues and Graces mov'd aſide,
Enter of motley crew a tide:
Faction in front, cries, Who's for us?
Come, ſiſter Riot, make a fuſs,
Call Blaſphemy, and all you know;
A crowd may ſave, will make a ſhow.
Then ev'ry Wickedneſs and Vice,
Join'd the proceſſion in a trice;
A city-mob was in the train,
And threw about his neck a chain;
Which chain (like an ill-favour'd wife
Offer'd to ſave a felon's life)
He now about his neck muſt carry,
To ſhow, rather than hang, he'll marry
A city-drab, whoſe honour's loſt
By favours caſt on every poſt.
Next came a herd of mad freeholders,
Buzzing with him on their ſhoulders,
Calling him Patron and Knight-Errant,
That ſav'd them from the giant Warrant;
The Bill of Rights, and Magna Chart',
Had taught them all to ſay by heart,
And worthy was to ſit i' th' houſe,
As on a tailor's neck a l—ſe.
A long-liv'd party in decline,
That ſteer'd the helm for Brunſwick line,
Gaſping, bawl out for his election,
But mean their own ſoon reſurrection.
Juſtice tir'd out, cries, What a pity?
Mad in the county, mad in city,
The culprit take to royal mercy,
Were all the words that I heard her ſay.
Genius of Britain laſt appears,
Her face embelliſhing by years,
Benignly glorying in her iſle,
On fav'rite George was ſeen to ſmile;
Thoſe ſmiles on George confirm the crown,
The culprit drops beneath her frown.

## MORNING TWILIGHT.

*Written at that ſeaſon.*

ALong the turfy heath, cool glows the gale
And dewy odours ſcent the morning-air;
No ſound I hear, ſave from the willow'd vale,
The tinkle of a brook—that murmurs there!

In lonely ſilence wrapt, yon little mill,
Looks penſive, as the moulder'd pile below;
Shades hide the foreſt, and the miſty hill,
Still keeps retiring night upon its brow!

O'er the chill earth all comfortleſs I tread!
The eye of Nature beams in other ſkies;
I'll ſeek yon bending mountain's lofty head,
And peep upon his beauties ere he riſe!

Forbear!—expiring ſtars proclaim him nigh;
Faintly they wink, and loſe their ſilver light;
The ſtreaky orient wears a deepen'd dye;
Green looks the upland, and the river bright!

O'er the brown wood he ſheds a trembling ray,
And with his treſſes wipes the tearful thorn;
Shrill ſoars the lark to greet the early day,
And heralds to the world return of morn!

### A MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION.

[In the pariſh-church of Bray, in the county of Berks, on a braſs plate, is engraved the portraits of a gentleman and his wife kneeling againſt a reading-deſk, and under them is the following pretty inſcription.]

WHen Cambridge gave thee two Degrees in Art,
And love poſſeſt thee maſter of my heart,
Thy College-Fellowſhip thou left for mine,
And nought but death could ſep'rate me from thine.
Thirty-five years we liv'd in wedlock-bands,
Conjoined in our hearts as well as hands;
But death the bodies of beſt friends divides,
And in the earth's cloſe womb their relicks hides.
Yet here they are not loſt, but ſown, that they
May riſe more glorious at the judgement-day.

HI-

## HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

### TURKY. [149.]

"*Conſtantinople, July* 3. Advice has been received here, that on the 16th of April laſt the city of Baſſora had ſurrendered to the Perſians by capitulation, after a ſiege of more than twelve months, the inhabitants being reduced to the laſt extremity by ſickneſs and famine." *L. g.*

"*Vienna, July* 24. From Conſtantinople there is advice, that in conſequence of the ſurrender of Baſſora, many Arabian families, profeſſing the religion of the Perſians, and deſcended from the Scythians, have declared in favour of the Perſians, and that a ſecond Perſian army is in march towards Bagdad. The Turks are employed in putting Oczakow, Bender, Choczim, and the other fortreſſes on the Nieſter and Danube, in a ſtate of defence.

### RUSSIA. [47.]

*Peterſburg, July* 19. Yeſterday morning, at eleven o'clock, the Empreſs, attended by many of the great officers of ſtate and houſehold, went in a magnificent barge from Oranienbaum to Admiral Greig's ſhip. Her Imperial Majeſty was welcomed by cheers from each of the men of war as ſhe paſſed them, the yards, &c. being manned at her approach. As ſoon as the Empreſs went on board the Admiral's ſhip, the Imperial ſtandard was hoiſted; upon which the whole fleet ſaluted by a general diſcharge of their cannon; as did likewiſe the fortifications of Cronſtadt, which mount 900 guns. The Admiral's ſhip returned the ſalute of the fleet; which honour was acknowledged by each ſhip's firing half their number of guns. After the Empreſs had dined, at a table of one hundred covers, with the principal officers of the marine and other departments, and many perſons of the firſt diſtinction, a ſignal was made for the whole fleet to weigh anchor; and her Imperial Majeſty, attended by the Prince and Count Alexis Orlow, Field-Marſhal Galitzin, and Count Bruce the adjutant on duty, rowed along the line of the fleet in her barge, being again ſaluted by a general diſcharge from the men of war and batteries; after which her Imperial Majeſty went on board one of the yachts, ſailed for a ſhort time with the fleet, and returned between ſix and ſeven o'clock to Oranienbaum.—Admiral Greig was preſented with the order of St Alexander Newſky." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Peterſburg, Aug.* 2. The following is an account of rewards diſtributed to the fleet, and promotions in the navy, made by her Imperial Majeſty at the late review at Cronſtadt.

For the engagement at Napoli di Romania in the month of May 1770, where the Turkiſh fleet, conſiſting of twenty-five ſail, great and ſmall, was diſperſed; To Rear Adm. Elphinſton's ſquadron, one third of a year's wages, in all 13,738 roubles.

For the important victory gained over the Turkiſh fleet at Cheſme the 24th of June 1770; To Adm. Spiritoff's ſquadron a year's wages, 106,632 ro.; to Rear-Adm. Elphinſton's ſquadron, three months wages, 10,303 roubles 54 copecs 3 poluſcas.

To the officers and crew of the ſhip St Euſtachius, for burning a Turkiſh ſhip, 6100 ro. and for the flag of the Turkiſh commander in chief, 3333 ro. 33 cop.

For the entire deſtruction of the Turkiſh fleet in the bay of Cheſme the 26th of June 1770, for the ſhips and veſſels burnt there, 118,493 ro. 33 cop. 1 pol.

For three flags burnt, 9000 ro.

For the taking a ſhip and galley in the ſaid haven, 19,010 ro.

To the Commander in Chief, 15,593 ro. 66 cop.

To the other Admirals or Commanders, 22,276 ro. 66 cop.

For the victory gained the 28th of October 1774, at Patraſſo, over 24 Dulcignote frigates and chebecks, of which 17 were burnt under the cannon of the fort; for the burning of the frigates and chebecks 35,633 ro. 33 cop. 2 pol. of which ſum to the commander in chief, 3563 ro. 33 cop. 2 pol.

In general, for the advantages gained over the enemy's fleet in the Mediterranean, for their deſtruction at Cheſme, for the taking of ſhips and galleys, and for rewards to the Commander in Chief, and Admirals, 360,113 ro. 54 cop. 1 pol.

In the Black ſea:

For ſix of the enemy's ſhips burnt in the month of May 1773, the firſt action of the Ruſſian flag in that ſea: To the quadron of Capt. Suchotin, one third part, according to the naval regulations, 540 ro. of which ſum one tenth to the Commander in Chief, 54 ro.

To the ſquadron of Capt. Kinſbergen,

for the action between Kefa and Kalatrava in June 1773, one third of a year's wages, 2356 ro. 46 cop. 2 pol.

For the action near Ludſhuk-kale in Auguſt 1773, two thirds of a year's wages, 12,054 ro. 63 cop.

In all 375,064 ro. 63 cop. *

## GERMANY. [149.]

"*Upper Hungary, July* 5. A magiſtrate of the city of Peſt, on the Danube, ſtruck a citizen laſt carnival, which was the ſignal for an inſurrection; the conſequences of which coſt the lives of ſeveral perſons. By order of the court of Vienna, the trials of all thoſe concerned in this affair came on laſt month. The magiſtrate was condemned to end his days in the fort of Spiogelberg; ſeven perſons were condemned to loſe their heads, forty-nine others to the public works, and many more to clean the ſtreets; ſome others to pecuniary forfeits, and the city itſelf to have its walls pulled down, and no longer be deemed a city. This little capital of the province of the ſame name is joined to Buda by a bridge of boats, and is generally infeſted by thoſe people called Egyptians and Bohemians."

## ITALY. [387.]

"*Venice, Aug.* 3. On the 10th of laſt month we felt here a ſlight ſhock of an earthquake; the effects of which have been terrible at Andreis. From that place we learn, that the ſhock laſted a full quarter of an hour; that almoſt all the houſes were thrown down, and thoſe which remain ſtanding are ſo ſhattered, that they daily fall in ruins.—The pariſh-church and that of St Daniel are open on all ſides, and threaten a ſpeedy fall.—A number of perſons have been buried in the ruins, a ſtill greater number have been hurt, and all the domeſtic animals periſhed."

## SPAIN and PORTUGAL. [329.]

A difference has ariſen between theſe two kingdoms; of which the following account is received from the Hague.

"In the courſe of laſt year Gen. Vertis, Governor of Buenos Ayres, repeatedly wrote to the court of Madrid, that the Portugueſe daily encroached upon the rights of the Spaniards, and laid violent hands on thoſe who dared to oppoſe them. But as often as the Spaniſh miniſter complained about it to the court of Liſbon, he received for anſwer, "That it muſt be ſome party-quarrel among the neighbouring inhabitants, and entirely without the leaſt knowledge of the court." The miniſter implicitly was ſatisfied with that anſwer, and wrote to the General, that the two courts were in the beſt harmony and friendſhip; and whatever happened between the Spaniſh and Portugueſe ſubjects in that quarter of the world, ſhould be adjuſted there, as it did not deſerve the particular notice of theſe courts.

In the month of November laſt, the General ſent a very alarming letter to the miniſter, inſiſting, that the Portugueſe, whoſe forces increaſed daily, and who continued to commit very daring and outrageous actions, muſt have ſome hoſtile views; and therefore a proper and ſufficient reinforcement was highly neceſſary: upon which the miniſter complained again to the court of Liſbon; and as the anſwer did not follow immediately, a reinforcement of three regiments was ſent to Buenos Ayres, with orders to join the land-militia there.

In the month of December, the Portugueſe ambaſſador at Madrid waited upon the miniſter there, declaring, in his Moſt Faithful Majeſty's name, that he had not the leaſt hoſtile intentions; and that diſpatches had juſt been ſent to all the chief officers in that quarter, to reprimand them for their paſt conduct, and to give the ſtricteſt orders to keep their ſoldiers in due diſcipline; aſſuring him at the ſame time, that nothing hoſtile ſhould be heard of in future.

The latter end of April the miniſter, to his greateſt aſtoniſhment, received the following intelligence from the above Governor: That on the 17th of March a Portugueſe ſquadron, conſiſting of twelve ſhips of different ſizes, commanded by an Engliſh officer, attacked, near Las Patos, five Spaniſh veſſels; but the wind (which blew very violently) happened to be in favour of the latter, ſo that the former were ſcattered, and obliged to retire: however, ſome hundreds were killed and wounded in the engagement; and that the Engliſh officer who had the command, in a fit of deſpair, threw two Engliſh officers (whom he accuſed of cowardice) overboard, and ſhot himſelf through the head. This was immediately

* [A poluſca = .135 d. ſterling; 4 poluſcas = 1 copec; 100 copecs = a rouble = 4 s. 6 d. ſterling.]

ly ſent to the court of Liſbon. The anſwer was, That it might have been done previous to the late orders having been received; but it was without the leaſt knowledge of the court. The court of Madrid, notwithſtanding this anſwer, became ſuſpicious, and orders were given for an armament.

In the beginning of May, the court of Madrid received diſpatches, that open hoſtilities were commenced by the Portugueſe; that on the 2d of April thirty Portugueſe tranſports, having on board nine regiments and 300 cannons, commanded by German and Engliſh officers, ſailed up the river Rio Grande, attacked the Fort St Thecle, which was ſoon delivered up to them; they further advanced, and attacked the Fort St Thereſea, (which by this time they are in poſſeſſion of, as alſo of that of Monte Video). Gen. Vertis, in a hurry, went with the garriſon of Monte Video, and ſome artillery, to oppoſe them; but was defeated: about 400 of his men were killed, and about 100 wounded; and when the diſpatches came away, they were marching towards Buenos Ayres.

Upon this alarming intelligence a general armament was ordered throughout Spain, and ſome of their ſquadrons united with the French; and the matter reſts now thus: The court of Liſbon ſtill inſiſts, that all this was done without their order or knowledge: but as the latter two forts, viz. St Thereſea and Monte Video, were not taken before the 27th of April, a time when the orders of the court of Liſbon (which according to the above-mentioned declaration were ſent in the beginning of December laſt) muſt have been received, and conſequently the officers have acted contrary to the royal order; the court of Madrid inſiſts, that theſe offenders ſhall be puniſhed with death; which they richly deſerved at any rate, whether they acted againſt their orders, or whether they acted without the knowledge of the court of Liſbon; and if this be done, the court of Madrid will conſider themſelves amply ſatisfied: but if this requeſt is not complied with, the latter will judge, (and which is moſt probable), that it was done with poſitive orders from the former court, and conſequently they will proceed to an open war, in which they will be aſſiſted by the court of France.

This is the nature of Don Gaſton's (the commander in chief of the united fleet) embaſſy to the court of Liſbon. All Europe is anxious to know how this matter will end; and we hear that the courts of Great Britain and France have both declared, that the requeſt of the court of Madrid is founded in juſtice and equity, and ſhould be complied with, as a ſatisfaction to the groſsly-offended court of Spain. Mean while both France and Spain are ready to cruſh the Portugueſe in caſe of non-compliance."

## SCOTLAND. [394.]

At a meeting of the truſtees for building a repoſitory for the records of Scotland [xxxvi. 333.], Aug. 16. preſent Lord Frederick Campbell Lord Regiſter, the Lord Chief Baron, and the Lord Advocate, their Lordſhips received a report from Robert Adam, Eſq; the architect and ſurveyor, That after an accurate examination, the whole of that building, ſo far as already executed, is done in the very beſt, moſt ſubſtantial, and workman-like manner.

On the ſame day the foundation-ſtone of a hall for the royal company of Archers was laid, in an area adjoining to and on the north-eaſt of Hope-park, by William St Clair, of Roſlin, Eſq; preſident of the council of archers, attended by other members. — Below the foundation-ſtone was depoſited a medal inſcribed thus:

*Has ædes, Cohorti Regiæ Sagittariorum proprias, condidit* GULIELMUS ST CLAIR, *de* ROSLIN, *Concilii Pharetrati Præſes,* XVII. *Kal. Septemb.* A. P. C. N. 1776.

On the reverſe was the following motto:

*Nulla Caledoniam gens unquam impune laceſſet,*
*Uſque ſagittiferis robur & ardor ineſt.*

Meſſ. Taylor and Skinner, publiſhers of the Survey of the Roads of Scotland [265.], beſides general acknowledgements, mention particularly the generoſity of the Board of Annexed Eſtates, for their bounty of one hundred guineas, on account of the utility of that work; and alſo the favour ſhown them by the Board of Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactures, and Improvements, in Scotland.

Previous notice was repeatedly given from the Royal Bank, that the time for giving full value for the deficient gold coin would expire on the 19th of Auguſt [217.]; and, to accommodate the lieges as much as poſſible, the bank was kept open that day till ſeven o'clock at night.

MAR-

## Marriages.

*June* 22. In the iſland of Dominica, Walter Colquhoun, Eſq; late of the city of Glaſgow, to Miſs Eliſabeth M'Aliſter, only daughter of Alexander M'Aliſter, Eſq; of that iſland.

*Aug.* 14. Mr Colin Campbell merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Henrietta Campbell, daughter of Duncan Campbell, Eſq; merchant in London.

30. At the houſe of Count Bruhl, (ſtepfather to the bride), London, the Hon. Mr Marſham, ſon of Lord Romney, to Lady Frances Wyndham, ſiſter of the Earl of Egremont.

## Births.

"*Paris, Aug.* 7. On Sunday night, her Royal Highneſs the Counteſs d'Artois was ſafely delivered of a daughter." [xxxv. 616.] *Lond. gaz.*

"*Hague, Aug.* 11. We learn from Kirckheim-Pokland, that her Serene Highneſs the Princeſs of Naſſau-Weilburg was delivered of a princeſs on the 6th inſtant at two o'clock in the morning." *Lond gaz.*

9. At Florence, the Counteſs Cowper, of a ſon and heir. [xxxvii 342.]

10. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir James Grant, of a ſon.

23. At Invergary houſe, Mrs M'Donell, of Glengary, of a daughter.

25. At London, the Counteſs of Eſſex, of a ſon.

At Kenſington, the Counteſs of Roſeberry, of a daughter. [xxxvii. 342.]

## Deaths.

*July* 21. At Boulogne-Sur-Mer, in France, where he had reſided for ſeveral years, Hugh Brown, Eſq; ſon of the deceaſed Mr James Brown, reſidenter in Edinburgh.

*Aug.* 1. At London, William Maxwell, Earl of Nithſdale. — William, the fifth Earl of Nithſdale, engaging in the rebellion 1715, was taken at Preſton, brought to London, tried, and condemned to be beheaded on Feb 24 following, with the Lords Derwentwater and Kenmure: but, the night before execution, he made his eſcape out of the tower; and in the year 1744, died in exile at Rome. He married Winnifred, youngeſt daughter of William Herbert, Marquis of Powis; and by her left iſſue, William and Anne. William, Lord Maxwell (now deceaſed), married his couſin german, Lady Catharine Stewart, daughter of Charles Earl of Traquair: by whom he had iſſue, two daughters; Mary, who died young; and Winnifred, wife of William Conſtable, of Uffinghame, Eſq. [xx. 552.]; by whom ſhe had two ſons and a daughter. Lady Anne married John, late Lord Bellew, of the kingdom of Ireland.

2. Mrs Eupham Fyfe, relict of Mr Adam Davie wine-merchant in Edinburgh.

2. At Leith, Mrs Beatrix Wightman, ſpouſe of Capt. William Pillans of Leith.

2. At Paris, in his 59th year, Louis François de Bourbon, Prince of Conti, Grand Prior of France, and Generaliſſimo of the King's troops.

2. At London, Dr Matty, principal librarian of the Britiſh Muſeum, and ſecretary of the Royal Society.

3. At Straloch, William Leſlie, Eſq; of Melroſs.

11. At Spittlehaugh, Charles Hamilton of Spittlehaugh, Eſq; in the 80th year of his age.

At Liverpool, Thomas Dunbar, Eſq; merchant of that place, and brother of Sir James Dunbar, Bt.

A letter from Leiceſter, dated Aug. 24, ſays, "On Wedneſday, the 7th inſtant, was buried at Shiſſnall, Mary, the wife of Joſeph Yates, aged 128. They had lived many years on the Lizard, a common between that town and Sir Harry Bridgeman's ſeat at Weſton; and from the time that Sir Harry heard of ſo remarkable an inſtance of longevity being in his neighbourhood, the family has been ſupported by his bounty. Her maiden name was *Mary Whittington*. She was born at Wheat Aſton in Staffordſhire, but as her baptiſm is not regiſtered, her age can only be aſcertained by circumſtances. In 1666, immediately after the great fire, ſhe ſays ſhe walked to London to get her a ſervice, and was then about eighteen. She was thrice married, but had only two children, both of whom are dead. Her laſt huſband is now eighty-two: he ſays, that he married her thirty-ſix years ago, and that ſhe was then ninety-two. During more than 120 years of her life ſhe was a ſtrong healthy woman, but above five years ago her ſtrength began to fail her, and ſhe became by degrees quite helpleſs, though ſhe retained her ſenſes till her death."

10. At Mountblairie, Mrs Catharine Ruſſell, only daughter of the deceaſed John Ruſſell, Eſq; of Rathven, and ſpouſe of John Hay, Eſq;

10. At London, Anne, Counteſs-dowager of Abercorn, aged 86 years.

11. At Chelſea, Edward Northorpe, Eſq; ſaid to have died worth 40,000 l.; 5000 l. of which he has left to portion ten maidens whom his executors ſhall make choice of.

14. At London, after a tedious illneſs, Charles-Shaw Cathcart Lord Cathcart, K. G. one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland, Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of Police in that kingdom, Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's forces, and a Lord of the Bedchamber: "A Nobleman no leſs diſtinguiſhed for the virtues which adorn private life, than he was eminent

eminent for all thoſe which exalt a public character. In the capacity of father, huſband, and friend, his Lordſhip had few equals, and he was exceeded by none in diſcharging with dignity and ability the duties of the high ſtations in which he had been placed by his ſovereign."—His Lordſhip ſerved the office of Lord High Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland for many years; and during the difficult times in the late war between Ruſſia and the Porte, he was Ambaſſador-Extraordinary from Great Britain at the court of Peterſburg. His Lordſhip's father, Charles Lord Cathcart, was commander in chief of the land-forces in the expedition againſt Spain in 1740, and died, Dec. 20. that year, in the iſland of Dominica, where the fleet watered. In July 1753, the laſt Lord married Jane, daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton, who died at Peterſburg in 1771 [xxxiii. 670.]; and by whom his Lordſhip has left iſſue, William, Charles-Allan, George, Jane, Mary, and Louiſa. The three ladies are married, to the Duke of Athol, Mr Graham of Balgowan, and Lord Stormont. [279. xxxvi. 679]. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon William-Schaw Cathcart, lately called to the bar in Scotland, where he has already given proof of his diſtinguiſhed talents.

15. On his road from London, to Scotland, Hugh Baillie, Eſq; Advocate, LL. D. and formerly judge of the admiralty-court in Ireland.

15. At Elgin, Mr Alexander Petrie, one of the preſent bailies there. His death was occaſioned by an accidental blow of the ſhaft of his own chaiſe, as they were putting the horſes to.

16. At Terregles, Mary, Viſcounteſs-dowager of Kenmure.

16. At Kelſo, Sir Robert Kerr, Bt. The title deſcends to William Carr, Eſq; of Etall, in the county of Northumberland, by patent bearing date July 31. 1637, Nova Scotia.

17. At Muchals in Mearns, Mr John Troup, a miniſter of the Epiſcopal church of Scotland, aged about 80.

18. At Edinburgh, Mr George Carr, ſenior miniſter of the Engliſh Epiſcopal chapel in that city.

18. At Montroſe, Dr Cumberland Chriſtie.

20. At Aberdeen, Andrew Burnet of Kirkhill, Eſq; writer to the ſignet.

24. At Chatham, Alexander Watherſtone, Eſq; lieutenant of the Ramilies, of 74 guns.

25. At his houſe in Edinburgh, after a tedious illneſs, David Hume, Eſq; He died a bachelor. This gentleman was ſecretary to Gen. St Clair, when commander in chief of the troops who made a deſcent on the French coaſt in 1746 [viii. 490.]; and was afterwards ſecretary to the Earl of Hertford while ambaſſador to the court of France, and under-ſecretary of ſtate while Gen. Conway held the ſeals. — His Hiſtory of England is well known, and gives him a diſtinguiſhed rank in the learned world. "Very early in life he publiſhed [ſays one who writes a ſhort account of him] his *Treatiſe on Human Nature*, to which, however, he never put his name; but he afterwards melted it down into his *Philoſophical Eſſays*, or, *Inquiry concerning Human Underſtanding*. —— Our readers have already ſeen a character of him by a learned foreigner [xxvi. 467.]; and another has been written ſince his death, viz.

"SIR, *Aberdeen, Aug.* 29 1776.

No modern has been more read, or has commanded a larger ſhare of the public approbation, than the late Mr Hume.

If he was not the greateſt philoſopher, he poſſeſſed at leaſt the ſingular merit of having put into motion more philoſophical genius than any other writer of his time: and his moſt violent opponents derived perhaps from the merit of their adverſary, their beſt pretenſions to literary fame. But the region of Metaphyſics he ſoon looked through, and abandoned. The laurels he chiefly valued, were gathered in another ſoil. In an age and country abounding with Hiſtorians, he maintained a diſtinguiſhed, and almoſt unrivalled, pre-eminence; and his reputation as an Hiſtorian, almoſt eclipſes that of the Philoſopher.

In both lines, after ages will extol, and admire *the Author*. His contemporaries loved *the Man*. They beheld in his character, the moſt agreeable contradictions; The virtues of humanity, unſhaken by the moſt abſolute ſcepticiſm; The moral duties of *this life* flouriſhing under a total diſregard of *another*; and even the graces and temper of a *Chriſtian*, in an avowed enemy of the Chriſtian Faith." *Lond. Chron.*

25. At Kirkaldy, Mr John Durham, Surgeon.

27. At Lyons, in France, the Hon. Henry Hope, ſecond ſon of the Earl of Hopetoun.

27. At Haddington, the Hon. Andrew Leſlie, ſon of the deceaſed John Earl of Rothes.

At Kilkenny, Ireland, Lemuel Shuldham, Eſq; brother to Admiral Lord Shuldham.

## PREFERMENTS.

*From the London Gazette.*

The King has been pleaſed,

*Aug.* 24. to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain, to them and their heirs-male, unto

George Winn, of Little Warley in the county of Eſſex, Eſq; and late one of the Barons of his Majeſty's court of Exchequer in Scotland;

Herbert

Herbert Mackworth, of the Gnoll, in the county of Glamorgan, Esq;

James Laroche, of Over, in the parish of Aldmondsbury, in the county of Gloucester, Esq;

Henry Peyton, of Doddington in the isle of Ely, Esq; and

George Baker, Doctor in Physick, and Physician in ordinary to her Majesty.

— to appoint Mr Robert Halifax and Mr Edward Holdich, Joint Apothecary to his Majesty's Household.

— to grant unto Benjamin Wheeler, D. D. the office of Regius Professor of Divinity in the university of Oxford, with the place and dignity of a Canon of Christ-church, both void by the death of Dr Edward Bentham.

*War-office, Aug.* 20. 1776.

1st troop of horse grenadier-guards: Sub-Lieut. John Beckford is appointed to be Guidon and Captain, vice George Boscawen.

Ditto: Corn. George Fitzwilliam, of the Blues, to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice John Beckford.

Royal reg. of horse-guards: Robert Blunt, Gent. to be Cornet, vice George Fitzwilliam.

2d reg. of dragoon-guards: Anthony Power, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Joseph Hume.

1st reg. of dragoons: Corn. Henry Thomas to be Lieutenant, vice James Heywood.

Ditto: Samuel Rosbotham, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Henry Thomas.

3d reg. of dragoons: William Simson, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Richard Barry.

Ditto: Corn. Pierce Joseph Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice William Hud. Williamson.

Ditto: Thomas South, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Pierce Joseph Taylor.

7th reg. of dragoons: Richard Watson, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Ingram Ball.

11th reg. of dragoons: Surgeon Philip Gresley to be Surgeon, vice Joseph Beal.

15th reg. of light dragoons: Corn. John Beckwith to be Lieutenant, vice John Laborde.

Ditto: William Martin, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John Beckwith.

1st reg. of foot-guards: Ens. Alexander Montgomery Cuninghame, of the 51st regiment, to be Ensign, vice Thomas Glyn.

Coldstream reg. of foot-guards: John Baker, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Thoroton.

6th reg. of foot: Ens. Thomas Leigh to be Lieutenant, vice James Sufanna Patton.

13th reg. of foot: Ens. George James Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Gideon Hand.

Ditto: —— Pigott, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George James Hamilton.

21st reg. of foot: Robert Hamilton Buchanan, Gent. to be Second-Lieutenant, vice John Don.

Ditto: —— Lord Torpichen to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Joseph Pringle.

23d reg. of foot: Thomas Chapman, Gent. to be Second-Lieutenant, vice John Browne.

29th reg. of foot: William Buckley, Gent. to be Ensign, vice —— Crozier.

47th reg. of foot: Thomas Spooner, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Arthur French.

61st reg. of foot: Ens. John William Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew Green.

Ditto: Matthew Wilkie, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Peter Bonell.

65th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Edward Parker, of 32d regiment, to be Captain of a Company.

70th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Robert Irving to be Captain, vice George Chamberlaine.

Ditto: Lieut. Richard Chicheley Plowden to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Robert Irving.

Ditto: Ens. Zachariah Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Chicheley Plowden.

Ditto: Thomas Strettell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Zachariah Hall.

[*To be continued.*]

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*Prices of grain at Haddington, Sept.* 6. 1776.

| | *Best.* | *Second.* | *Third.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, | 17 s. 9 d. | 16 s. 0 d. | 14 s. 6 d. |
| Bear, | 14 s. 0 d. | 13 s. 4 d. | 12 s. 6 d. |
| Oats, | 11 s. 0 d. | 10 s. 4 d. | 9 s. 0 d. |
| Peafe, | 11 s. 0 d. | 10 s. 6 d. | 9 s. 6 d. |

*Edinburgh, Sept.* 17. 1776. Oat-meal, 10 d. Bear-meal, 6 d. 2 f. Peafe-meal, 6 d. 2 f.

*The Edinburgh bill of burials for Aug.* 1776.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Within the city | Males 30 | 50 | 71. Incr. 1. | |
| | Fem. 20 | | | |
| In the Weft-kirk-yard | Males 9 | 21 | | |
| | Fem. 12 | | | |

| Age. | | | No | Diseases. | No |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under | | | 26 | Aged | 6 |
| Between | 2 | & 5 | 9 | Aſthma | 1 |
| | 5 | & 10 | 6 | Bowelhive | 1 |
| | 10 | & 20 | 4 | Chincough | 1 |
| | 20 | & 30 | 3 | Conſumption | 20 |
| | 30 | & 40 | 5 | Dropſie | 1 |
| | 40 | & 50 | 2 | Fever | 10 |
| | 50 | & 60 | 4 | Gravel | 1 |
| | 60 | & 70 | 6 | King's evil | 1 |
| | 70 | & 80 | 4 | Meaſles | 3 |
| | 80 | & 90 | 2 | Small pox | 18 |
| | 90 | & 100 | 0 | Stillborn | 1 |
| | | | | Suddenly | 1 |
| | | | | Vomiting | 1 |
| | | | | Killed by the falling in of a quarrie | 1 |